



# THE GLEICHEN CALL



Eleventh Year, No. 5

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

## Pte. C. W. Johnston Again Wounded

Pte. C. W. Johnston according to the information received has been again wounded, being picked up by the St. John's ambulance brigade, and is now in a hospital in Etaples. The meagre information received states that he had been severely wounded in the foot. He was a teamster before donning khaki and was employed by Wm. McConnell here for a number of years, his wife being a sister to Mrs. Johnston. He enlisted among the first men from Gleichen, and this is the third time for this gallant soldier's name to appear on the casualty list. He has previously been in the hospital twice, one occasion from wounds and the other from shell shock. His wife is at present in the hospital, having just been operated upon for appendicitis. Shortly after her husband enlisted she moved to Calgary with her family of small children, where she has since resided.

## Capt. E. L. Shouldice Slightly Wounded

Capt. E. L. Shouldice, has been admitted to the hospital at Boulogne with a gunshot wound in the leg. This information has been officially received by his parents, who reside in Calgary but have farms here and Namaka. The wounds are reported slight. He has been in the trenches since October last. His brother, Private Stanley Shouldice, who went through the Somme battle, is also in a hospital in England suffering from a nose and throat trouble.

## Easter Monday Patriotic Dance

The Gleichen Branch of the Patriotic Fund wish to thank the following gentlemen for generously subscribing all expenses incurred at the Easter Monday Patriotic dance: Messrs Wm Hill & Son, Chris Bartch, A. W. Belley, W. H. James, C. A. Klipper, O. Desjardine, W. R. McKie, Matthews & Kidney, W. R. Payne, M. Leggat, J. Rouche and A. R. Yates. Also F. C. Vigar for extra light, McHugh Bros for entertaining the musicians and the CALL for donating part of the printing and advertising. In spite of the small attendance, owing to the inclement weather, all enjoyed themselves and the substantial sum of eighty dollars has been paid in to the Patriotic Fund.

## News From Namaka

The Oddfellows anniversary service will take place in the I.O.O.F. on Sunday next and will be conducted by the Rev. Bathurst Hall.

A most enjoyable dance was held in Namaka on Friday last. The Oddfellows gave the dance in honor of Bro R. Petersen and his bride. The Strathmore 4 piece orchestra excelled itself and all voted it one of the best dances ever held in Namaka.

The stormy weather at the beginning of the week has delayed seeding and threshing. T. Linkhart and H. Wooster are both waiting

## Queenstown Donates \$917.75 to Help Win the War

The Queenstown people are ever a busy and generous lot, just as intelligent farmers should be—prosperous and happy. Since war was declared it would be difficult to ascertain just how much good they have done or given individually and collectively; and yet they have given even more than mere dollars and cents. They have given their sons, some of whom were among those brave boys who drove the Huns from Vimy Ridge last week. These boys will be glad to know that while they were fighting their friends at home in Queenstown were thinking of them far away and doing their "bit" to help win the war, and they did it to the extent of \$917.75.

Secretary-Treasurer Geo. E. Macomber sends in the report without comment, requesting its publication and stating the Queenstown committees of the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross wish to acknowledge the following contributions—

The Patriotic Fund Donations		
Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.....	\$150 00	W A Brown ..... 5 00
Geo E Macomber.....	25 00	Wm Brown & Son..... 30 00
Geo F Macomber.....	5 00	John Kidd..... 10 00
N Nelsen.....	5 00	Mrs Susan Brown..... 30 00
R A Halmon.....	50	Mr Mallett..... 5 00
U M Brown.....	10 00	Stanley Brown..... 5 00
S E Brown.....	10 00	Mrs Solie..... 50
O G Calquhoun.....	10 00	Clara Solie..... 50
A friend.....	2 00	F A Meyer..... 50
E Elder.....	10 00	Ole Nelson..... 5 00
George Kingsmith.....	15 00	James Shoudice..... 20 00
E A Smitheram.....	5 00	Queenstown box social..... 101 00
C J Sangster.....	1 00	
A friend.....	1 00	Total..... \$462 00

The Red Cross Society Donations			
Rural Municipality of Mar- quis No. 157.....	\$400 00	H Nordhoff.....	5 00
Queenstown U.F.A. No 100.....	43 75	Signe Mager.....	50
Mr Page.....	1 00	F A Mager.....	50
Ed McAllum.....	5 00	Total.....	\$455 75

The committee will be pleased to receive further contributions at any time addressed to Geo. E. Macomber, Secretary-Treas., Queenstown.

For the weather to let them get threshed. All are anxious about sowing the spring wheat.

## The Captain Racket Play and Dance

The committee take this opportunity of conveying to the public their best thanks for the generous reception given the above entertainment. They acknowledge and are most grateful for the following donations:

J. C. Merton, horse.  
Wade & Jack, steer.  
James Young, pig.  
J. W. Renton, goat.  
Matthews & Kidney \$15. They also gave \$10 towards the Easter Monday dance.  
J. W. Durno, \$25.  
George L. Mace \$10.  
F. C. and Mrs. Williams \$10.  
John C. Bogtie \$10.  
W. B. Campbell \$10.  
S. A. Hall \$10.  
Hicks Trading Co. \$10.  
Dr. Farquharson \$5.  
Dr. McIntyre \$5.  
David McBean \$5.  
A. H. Heacock \$5.

They also much appreciate the following assistance and courtesies: Scotch dancing by J. W. Renton. Looking after the box office and hall Messrs. Henderson, Richardson and Carstairs.

Preparing hall, raising curtain, presenting of flowers and extending many courtesies during rehearsals Emiel Griesbach.

Putting up of orchestra free, the Palace Hotel.

Donating part of the printing and advertising the CALL.

Donating extra light F. C. Vigar.

Donating for sale again animals won in the raffle Messrs. C. J. Gaudaur, E. D. Hardwick, Thos. Henderson, Claude Rouche, J. H. Riley and Wm. Walsh.

Singing, Miss Tudhope, Mrs. Burke, Messrs. Brown, Stinson, Davis and Lyons.

Best thanks are also tendered to the many others who assisted in selling tickets and in various other ways.

## Aladdin's Lamp Here Saturday, April 28th

F. Stuart-Whyte's production of 'Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp' will be the offering at the Griesbach Hall on Saturday night April 28th. This attraction has been scoring a decided success on their western tour, and the critics have been unanimous in their praises. The following review of the piece appeared in the 'Edmonton Journal' and shows now the pantomime was appreciated in that city. "It is a long while since the Empire has resounded to laughter like that heard at the two performances of the musical extravaganza 'Aladdin' yesterday. It is full of humor and beauty and makes an ideal light entertainment. The fact that it is made-in-Canada adds to the pleasure which it must give."

"The story is an adaption of that of the Arabian Nights. The Mad Magician is the Kaiser in disguise. The commander of the army is General Sam Fuss. The topical references are numerous and most of them well worked in. The Street scene in Pekin and the Willow Patern palace which, thanks to the slave of the Lamp, Aladdin is able to provide for his beautiful bride, the Princess So-Shi, daughter of the Chinese Emperor, are very effective settings, while the interior of the Jeweled Cavern with the spirits of the Oriental story-teller's fancy hovering about had rare beauty."

F. Stuart-Whyte needs no introduction to Gleichen for we all know him as always giving us something worth while.

Pte. J. Ball was in town Sunday and has returned to the Calgary military hospital. Jimmy has been wounded in the hip and we regret our reporter did not see him.

The Red Cross committee acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$2 to Mrs. W. James.

The straw hat is in evidence once more, and before we know where we are it will be very popular.

April 28—Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp.

The Chautauque entertainers now announce they will be in Gleichen August 3 to 9. Prepare for a good time.

The vaudeville announced for tomorrow night—Friday—has been cancelled.

Mr and Mrs W F Collins are happy in the arrival of a daughter on Tuesday, April 17th.

Miss F. Bowser has been appointed secretary-treasurer pro-tem of the Gleichen Red Cross branch and can be seen at the Red Cross rooms every Monday afternoon after 4 p.m.

The Red Cross committee desire to express their regret that they omitted last week to give due acknowledgement to Mr. T. H. Beach for his kindness in collecting funds to defray the cost of the orchestra for the recent Calico Ball, and to those gentlemen who subscribed to Mr. Beach's list, whom we cannot name individually now having seen the list.

For results advertise in the CALL.

T. W. Bates wishes it made clear that the donation of \$10 to the Red Cross mentioned in last issue was given by the Gleichen Orange Lodge 2218 and not by him, as he thinks some might infer. He is the treasurer and desires to give honor where it is due. He says it was not a collection but a donation from the lodge. As the item read "per T. W. Bates" we fail to see how it could be misconstrued.

A quiet wedding took place in the Church of the Redeemer, at Calgary, on Monday, April 16th, Miss Emma Holden, of that city, and Mr. George Smitheram of Queenstown, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev Dean Paget. Among the few present were the groom's friends Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson. George's many friends will join us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Smitheram a long, useful and happy life, and they may as well prepare for the inevitable dance.

Mr. J. A. Ramsay, of Gleichen's Busy Store, recently made a deal with the publishers whereby he secured for his valuable customers several hundred copies of Dr. Kormick's valuable book on "Veterinary", comprising 256 pages of the very latest information along veterinary lines. Mr. Ramsay has been throwing these out to his customers for the past few weeks and is receiving many compliments on this superb advertising, which is proving such a help to the patrons of this popular store. Only last week one party sent in word of saving a valuable mare by following Dr. Kormick's instructions. Have you secured a copy? If not, call on Ramsay.

WANTED—2000 bu feed oats Pacific Cold Storage. 52tf

FOR SALE—Mason and Risch Piano in good condition. Practically new. F. C. Vigar. 52tf

Aug. 3 to 9—Chautauque.

## MISCELLANEOUS

REWARD—\$5 for recovery of each of the cattle bearing these brands: R right hip, E left ribs, SN left ribs, YA left shoulder and right ribs. L. Chase Cluny. 8

LOST—1 bay mare, 1 grey gelding, both rising 3 years and branded VO on right shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. Colpoys Bros. P. O. Namaka. 7

LOST—From Tudor; Black mare, branded on right shoulder 3 Sorrel Mare, branded Y I, L Shoulder blotch. Grey Mare, branded L H R shoulder. Reward \$25.00. Information to E. T. Bestul, Tudor, or A. Layzell, Auctioneer, Calgary. 5tf

BOY WANTED—After school hours and Saturdays Call office.

EGGS—For hatching, choice pure bred Barred Rocks 75c. for 15. Also, large young Barred Rock Setting Hens at \$1.25 each. Phone No. R410 or address Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny. 7

FOR SALE—Registered Clyde stud cheap. John C. Buckley, Shamrock Farm. Gleichen. 6

EGGS—White Wyndotte for hatching. \$1.50 per doz. Mrs. W. James, Gleichen. 5tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. and Mrs. Kemmel have entered into a business partnership and to buy anything from or to sell to either of them the consent of each must be obtained. Signed, H. KEMMEL Mrs. C. KEMMEL.

## A CAR LOAD OF FOR SALE Clydesdale Registered HORSES

Mostly Stallions, sired by the famous "BYRONS PRIDE"

All are in Good Shape

May be seen at  
G. F. TAYLOR'S  
Livery Barn  
Gleichen

For full information see  
F. T. HILL  
OR  
G. F. TAYLOR

## Application for Lease of Road Allowance

Notice is hereby given that M. H. Ward of Gleichen, Alberta, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., between section 17 and 18, township 20, range 23, west of 4th Meridian.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

M. H. WARD  
Gleichen, Alta.

April 12, 1917.

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

## Announcement

Mrs. Raeburn of Calgary will be here Friday and Saturday with a beautiful assortment of the very latest in new spring millinery. Her work room hands have completed some of the choicest styles one could see anywhere and considering the increased cost of all materials, her values are remarkable.

## GROCERIES

We believe our grocery department is about as complete as it possibly can be. Our early buying in large quantities for cash, places us in a position to give you values, on quality goods, absolutely impossible to secure elsewhere.

Royal Crown soap 2 for 45c

Extra choice tomatoes 20c. per can

Extra choice pears 25c. per can

Cornflakes all kinds 8 for 25c.

Cheese choice Ontario 80c. lb.

## Extra Special

Best No. flour, mill price \$5.40, our price until Saturday night \$5.25 for 98 lb. sack

Matthews & Kidney, Ltd.

Now is the Time to

## PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes  
Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere





In cleaning earthenware  
crocks and bowls

# Old Dutch

saves a lot of work



## Work of Boy Scouts

Good Advice Given by the Late Lord  
Kitchener.

"Once you are a scout you should always remain a scout." Such advice, coming from the lips of one so great and noble as the late Lord Kitchener, commands the attention of all. Not long before he went to his watery grave he addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts, when he made the above statement, and said always being a Scout meant making oneself efficient, doing one's best, helping other people, and also serving one's country. "But," he said, "don't merely do this while you are still a boy. Learn it at that time and make it a habit, so that when you are a grown-up man you still keep on doing it; you remain still a Scout by doing good turns, by doing your best, by doing your duty before all other things, by doing your duty even to death."

That the Boy Scouts of the Western Provinces are "good Scouts," who strive to live up to the principles of the movement, is fully attested in the place they have taken, and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term, it is significant that out of 73 Scouts who at the outbreak of the war were officers in the Winnipeg district, 55 are now on active service. Besides these officers, 89 of the other Scouts have joined the colors. On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization.

To have received the blessing of the Pope is the good fortune of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay in South America. Judging from a recent report of the doing of the Scouts in Uruguay, they merited this honored tribute, for they have been "going strong." They have received the highest reward that Roman Catholics can get—the blessing of the Pope, together with his signed photograph. It will be pleasing news to all Roman Catholic Scouts to know that their efforts to make themselves good, efficient Scouts has the approval of the Pope himself.

Of particular interest at this time, when boys in every part of the country are seeking to belong to the Boy Scouts organization, is the fact which has been set for the tenderfoot. It is interesting to note that no boy can become a full fledged Scout until he has passed the test. First of all, he must satisfy the Scoutmaster of the troop he wishes to belong to that he knows the Union Jack; the right way to fly it; and he must know how to tie several knots. He must give his promise to do his duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law. The Boy Scouts of England were by

## Tea and Coffee for Children?

These beverages contain  
drug elements that hinder  
development of both body  
and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

## POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. POSTUM is a true, pure-food drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere  
sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,  
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1118

## Titled Ladies Steering Plows

To Qualify For Arm Badges They  
Must Take Their Share of Hard  
Work

If in July, 1914, London society could have had a vision of the haughty and beautiful Marchioness of Londonderry, now the Dowager Marchioness, plowing a furrow on a farm to qualify for the right to wear a badge on her arm issued by the government there would have been a thrill of amazement mingled with horror. Lady Londonderry, a widow since February, 1915, is one of the last of the peeresses to throw aside dignity during the war the trappings of position, but with her characteristic energy and thoroughness she is going the full length now that she has started. The late president of the board of agriculture, Lord Selbourne, issued a call for the women of the nation to qualify as workers on the land. Among the earliest response was the one given publicly by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Countess of Faversham and Earl Fitzwilliam's sister, Lady Mabel Smith, took the initiative in doing the same thing about the same time. Lady Faversham has already ploughed a furrow under the inspection of a government officer who will award the coveted skill badge. Lady Mabel Smith has gone further and taken a regular situation on a farm. A member of the Rotherham board of guardians, she was unable to appear at a recent meeting because, as she wrote, she had gone to work on a farm as the best way of serving her country at the present juncture. "Should there be anything really important needing my presence, I could, doubt, get a day off," she said in her letter.

Lady Londonderry has had the reputation of being the most elegant woman in English society as well as a perfect hostess. A sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, she was married very young, more than forty years ago, her husband, then Lord Chesterfield, being enormously rich, socially and politically ambitious, although not specially gifted with brains, and a favorite with the royal family. He attained almost every political honor he sought, principally on account of the charm and intellectual ability of his wife. He was even made Viceroy of Ireland, although among the Irish patriots the name of Castlereagh is even today the most detested of all British names. His grand-uncle, the second Marquis of Londonderry, going back many years by the title of Viscount Castlereagh, was the instrument the British government used in 1800 in bringing about, through bribery and wholesale corruption, the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The late Lord Londonderry was comparatively harmless to the Emerald Isle, and he attained a small amount of popularity through his wife's double-dog-dare virtues.

The Dowager Duchess of Hamilton has not herself qualified as a worker on the land, but she has set up a poultry farm at Easton Park, her estate in Suffolk, where she employs a number of women. Eighteen hundred fowls are housed on half an acre of ground, most of them of the Leghorn breed. A Belgian refugee, a poultry expert, is in charge. All the eggs are packed in ice and sent to the market. The Duchess of Hamilton has made more than \$15,000 net income from her eggs, the yield of about 1,000 fowls.

Unlike Lady Londonderry, Mary Duchess of Hamilton has not been prominent in English society for some years. If she had been up to the year 1914, her retirement would have become necessary. She is the daughter of the famous German woman, known as the "double duchess," who married first the Duke of Manchester and then the Duke of Devonshire.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Germany Must Be Crushed.

There will never be peace in Europe until the German army is utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date. What must be crushed, if Europe is ever again to know security, is not the stomachs of the German people, but their belief in the inviolability of their own arms. If Germany surrenders today as the result of domestic famine, what would be the spirit in which her people entered upon peace? They would say, and with some justice: "We nearly took Paris, and we hold the best industrial districts of France, we have run Russia out of Poland, crushed Serbia and Belgium, and looked on her to the near East. All we have to do next time to win is to ensure our own food supply for a three years' war—and that can be easily done."

How to Keep Yourself  
Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks long after the woman who does not. "Oh no, I never do anything for my complexion."

It is a valuable formula of an old and famous skin secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles, and makes the complexion clear, smooth, and flawless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply UST at night before retiring, and it will tone the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

"UST" is put up in handsome opal bottles. It can be secured through T. Eaton Co. (Mail Order Dept.), Winnipeg, Robert Simpson, Limited, Regina, and other high-class drug stores, or direct from us.

Send Six (6) war tax stamps today for trial bottle. Return for six weeks use. Start today to give your skin the attention it requires.

UNIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.  
TORONTO, ONT.



## Hens on the Farm

A Very Good Showing From a Flock  
of Two Hundred

Farm poultry is not given half the consideration due to it. Comparatively few farmers take their hens seriously. They are regarded only as a side line for the women folk to trifle with and to furnish raw material for breakfast and an occasional dinner.

As a matter of fact, the farm income can be materially increased by proper consideration of the hen coop. Two hundred per cent. is a good rate of interest and a hen will easily pay that to her owner for all money invested in her.

Three years ago in one of the eastern provinces a farmer's wife decided that she was going to have an income of her own apart and independent of all masculine interference.

She looked about for an opportunity where her energy could be converted into cash and finally decided to try chickens.

Of course hens were not strangers on that farm. A dozen or so were always to be seen scratching about the yard or the garden. They were a nondescript lot, of various colors, ages and sizes. Each hen lusted for herself, laid an egg when she felt like it, often in some almost inaccessible place where it was never found, and contributed to the family wealth nothing except the beauty of her presence.

The farmer's wife in question determined to change this. She procured a good book on poultry and studied the situation from all sides.

The result was that last year the farm carried a flock of two hundred hens, all pure-breds. About sixteen hundred and sixty dozens of eggs were sold at an average price of seventeen cents. This netted about \$200. Besides this poultry was sold during the year to the value of \$115, and the value of the flock was increased by \$40. This gives a total of \$435.

On the other side of the ledger we have the following statement:

Feed, \$113; new corks, \$8.40; oyster shells, \$1.80, making a total of \$124.40.

Subtracting the two totals we have a net profit of \$310.60.

No account is taken of the labor, because, as the owner said, if she had not been looking after the hens she would have been doing something else.

Aside from this no count was made of the eggs consumed during the year, or of the frites, roasts and stews which formed the basis of many a savory dinner. Neither was account taken of the fertilizer produced.

By more attention to details this woman could have increased her income considerably. Many times the \$180 should have been spent for oyster shells. Two hundred hens will sometimes consume that amount in two or three months if given the opportunity.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When Flying Machines are Common

If all reports are true, some automobile manufacturers are giving considerable thought to aviation, and a few are actively engaged in building aviation motors.

Farmers are of a class in the best position to make use of flying machines. Contrary to general opinion, flying in a well-built aeroplane is safe. Statistics show but few accidents and these are, for the most part, caused by carelessness, or lack of knowledge of the principles of "flight."

The modern aeroplane has a factor of safety of about eight, which, roughly translated, means that it is about eight times as strong as necessary.

Flying machines are today beyond the reach of all but a favored few, but so, too, were motor cars a few years back. There seems to be no logical reason why the aeroplane should not follow in the footsteps of its hand brother, the automobile, which in ten short years, has become the servant of the masses; not just the toy of the rich. What has brought about this change? Simply building automobiles in quantities. Today a better car can be bought for one thousand dollars than three thousand would buy five years ago.

Who will be the first to adapt these principles to aeroplanes? He who does will find himself established as the "Ford" of the flying world.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

"Jack!"  
"Yes?"  
"Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

Wife—Merey! What's the matter with your face? You look as though you'd been in a battle.  
Hub—I was getting shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor.—Boston Transcript.

## Oil Fuel for Battleships

If there were "no surprises" in the North Sea Battle, here were many eagerly-sought tests. One of the most important tests provided by the action was that of the general efficiency of the oil-fuel fighting ship, and upon the question of the comparative vulnerability of the type. For the first time oil-fuel warships were subjected to the test of a terrific action at close range. So far as the oil-fuel warships are concerned, the results of the action have been given by the Admiralty in a single illuminating sentence—"No British battleship or light cruiser was lost." The oil-fuel fighting ships, turbine-driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers low-set in the depths of the hulls, and their oil-tanks tucked away where they are afforded absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well.

## Empire Debt to Haldane

Lord French, in addressing a volunteer recruiting meeting at Cambridge, said that the volunteers had figured in the field as early as 1882 in the Egyptian campaign, and in much greater numbers in the South African war, but it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation was indeed deeply indebted to his determined energy, skill and foresight. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was the great Territorial army, which had done such magnificent deeds across the Channel. This tribute from the former commander-in-chief of the army in the western war zone should be particularly gratifying to Lord Haldane just now, when he is being attacked by political enemies. Haldane, it should be remembered, conceived the Territorial army when the volunteer system had become virtually exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,  
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS J. HOGAN.  
The Champion Clog and Pedestal  
Dancer of Canada.

## Another Solomon

The wife of an Arab went to her father with the complaint that her husband had boxed her ears. The wise old sheik reflected for a few moments, then did to her as her husband had done.

"Now then art avenged," he said. "Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter and I have boxed the ears of his wife."—From London Opinion.

## The Dying Chaplain

Rather a touching narrative is told of the chaplain of H.M.S. Barham, who as he lay dying from a shattered spine and leg prayed for victory for our fleet in connection with the naval fight off the coast of Jutland. Like Nelson, he lived just long enough to know that his prayer was answered and the day was ours.

The burial service took place on the quarter-deck at eight p.m. and three others had the sad job of bearing a messmate to his last resting place. The funeral service was read by the captain as the bodies lay on the deck covered by the Union Jack.

As they were committed to the deep, the guard of honor fired three volleys over them. The "Admiral's Salute" and "Last Post" were also sounded. That closed the last sad chapter of the greatest naval action ever fought and once again we have proved to the world that Britannia with her men—born, not made—still rules the waves.

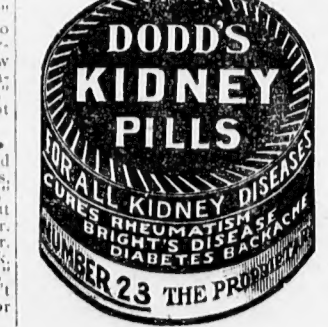
A county vicar advertised for an ineligible to make himself useful, etc., in his grounds and garden. A likely candidate turned up and, after being questioned upon several points, the vicar said to him: "You know, we are all vegetarians here, and if I engage you I should like you to conform to our rules. Could you?" The applicant entered into a brown study, and then at last replied: "I think so, sir. But I should like to ask an important question first. Do you reckon beer a vegetable?"

"Father, is a financier a man who can make a lot of money?"

"No, my child, a financier is a man who can live on the income from a lot of money that he never had and has no reason to expect."

Eight-year-old Ted was giving an enthusiastic account of a new neighborhood club and the list of officers. "And what office do you hold?" was asked.

"Oh, I am the Member!" answered Ted, proudly.



## Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-day --Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using  
Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a powerful, penetrating agent such as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its

marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

## Timothy's Effect on Land

Old Notion That It Actually Improved  
the Soil Not Substantiated

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly, because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two pounds for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

## KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes sudden—by—generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Hard to Tell

"You have made a good many nice sales this season," said the manager. "Thanks."

"You must know when to grasp the psychological moment for closing a transaction."

"Oh, I manage all right with the customers! But what is the psychological moment for striking the boss for a raise?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## According to Signs

"Little Johnnie is rather cross this morning," said the doctor, "but then that is a good sign. It shows that he is convalescing."

"According to that," said Johnnie's mother, "my husband must be recovering from a severe illness. There's just no living with that man."—Exchange.

The production of nitrate of soda, in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

An instance of a lucky wound in the war was that of a soldier who has been struck by a rifle-ball almost in the centre of his forehead. The bullet passed under the skin and then circled around half the head between the scalp and the skull, and made its exit through the scalp at the back. The brain was not touched and the man was well in three days.

There are 22,946 unreturned enemy aliens in Great Britain, of whom 6,756 are men of military age, exempted from internment. The figures are official. Nine of the latter are in the employ of the Deutsche Bank of the City of London. The authorities claim that surveillance of the bank enables them to gain information that otherwise would not be obtainable.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and is a daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Of slender build and with small features and dark hair, the Duchess invariably wears the quietest-looking gowns.

## Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurried into France every fully-trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorials after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

A Bishop recently addressed a large number of Sunday school children and wound up by asking, in a very paternal way: "And now, is there any little boy, or any little girl, who would like to ask me a question?" A thin voice at the back of the room called out: "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, yes—i see," said the Bishop. "And now, is there any little girl who would like to answer this question?"

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

First Landlady: I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do. Second Landlady: Oh, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are.

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

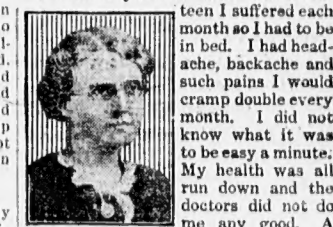
"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"  
"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement." "Did she say that?" "She certainly did." She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."

## "I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person,"  
says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good.



A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 16th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, it is not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



# ENORMOUS CROP FIGURES SHOW SASKATCHEWAN'S PROSPERITY

PRODUCTION INCREASES 600% IN ONE DECADE

Last Year the Province Raised More Cereals Than the Total Production of All Canada in 1900, According to the Latest Government Figures

In 1905 the province of Saskatchewan produced 16,612,137 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—from an area under crop of 1,638,281 acres. Ten years later the same province produced, according to the latest Dominion government figures, the same crops to an extent of 334,336,000 bushels from an area of 10,962,000 acres. In 1915 Saskatchewan raised 104,000,000 bushels of these cereals more than the total production of all Canada in 1900.

During one decade the crop production of Saskatchewan, of the four staples alone, increased over 600 per cent, while the area under crop to these cereals increased something over 600 per cent. And this covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations.

When reference is made to the great fertility of Western Canada it is sometimes met by the argument that as the country becomes older the fertility will greatly decrease, as has been the case in so many other countries. It should be remembered that the soil of Western Canada is not the soil of the east. Prof. Shaw, one of the best known agronomists of the United States, after making an exhaustive study of soil qualities of Western Canada, said:

"One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than 20 acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow 20 successive crops without much diminution in the yields; whereas, the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy an acre in the Canadian West."

But let us not try to prove the point by theories. Here are actual figures:

In 1905 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan averaged 23.09 bushels per acre. In 1915 it averaged 38.54 bushels per acre.

The oat crop of Saskatchewan in 1905 averaged 42.70 bushels per acre; in 1915, 53.67 bushels per acre.

Barley, 1905, 27.11 bushels per acre; 1915, 36.83 bushels per acre.

Flax, 1905, 15.71 bushels per acre; 1915, 13.09 bushels per acre.

It will be noted that, except for flax, 1915 shows a substantial increase per acre over 1905, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 1905 crop was one of the heaviest ever reaped in Saskatchewan.

It is not contended that the permanent prosperity of Saskatchewan is to be built upon grain raising. The most fertile soil in the world can be exhausted if the process is continued long enough. But, as has already been said, grain raising covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations. Look at the live stock statistics:

In 1906 there were 240,556 horses in Saskatchewan. Now there are 667,443. In the same period the milch cows in the province have increased from 122,618 to 348,540, and other cattle from 360,236 to 573,021. Sheep have increased from 112,290 to 192,014, and swine from 112,916 to 329,246.

In 1907 there were seven cheese factories and creameries in Saskatchewan. They produced 15,000 pounds of cheese, worth \$1,950 and 132,803 pounds of butter worth \$38,509. Returns for 1915 have not yet all been recorded, but the 23 creameries which have reported produced 3,831,309 pounds of butter valued at \$1,059,443. They produced ice cream and butter-milk to a value of \$79,153—more than 10 times the total value of their butter production only eight years ago. Moreover, they have established a reputation for Saskatchewan butter on the market, which has resulted in a demand that is practically inexhaustible. In 1915 52 carloads of butter were shipped out of the province, and the industry is just in its infancy.

These figures are sufficient to prove that Saskatchewan's prosperity is a very real fact, and that it is part and parcel of the agricultural development of the province. It is true that Saskatchewan has other industries which have contributed to the general prosperity, but it will be found that they are closely related to agriculture, and the success of the farmer has made their success possible, while at the same time they have contributed to the farmer's prosperity by enlarging his home market, providing him with a ready outlet for his products. For instance, the province has an annual lumber cut of approximately 250,000,000 feet. This output affords a valuable local source of supply to the farmer, while at the same time the men and teams engaged in the industry consume his flour, oats, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and hay. The province's fisheries represent an income of \$150,000 a year, and of course it is impossible to record fish taken by farmers from countless lakes and streams for their own use.

Saskatchewan has a yearly production of about \$800,000 worth of minerals, mainly coal, which is largely consumed by settlers in the district in which it is mined. Even manufacturing has made a start in the province, and now distributes wages amounting to over \$2,000,000 yearly and produces finished products valued at over six millions.

Railway development has been closely associated with agricultural development. Steam railway lines in Saskatchewan have increased from 2,081 miles in 1908 to over 5,000 miles at the present time. With railway development have come cities, towns, and villages, supporting a large population every one of whom is directly or indirectly associated with the agricultural interest of the

country, and shares in the general prosperity due to the agricultural development.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Saskatchewan during the last decade, there is every reason to believe that the province is now only on the threshold of its prosperity. The disadvantages of pioneer days, with their lack of transportation, telephone service, good roads, schools, churches and markets, have been largely swept away. Years of experimentation, both by individuals, corporations, and governments, have added enormously to the agricultural knowledge of the country, and now any settler with an earnest desire to learn can quickly acquire the information necessary to success. Agriculture in Saskatchewan is no longer an experiment. Both in quality and quantity the products of the province are now big factors on the market not only of Canada, but of the world. And all this has been accomplished with 11,000,000 acres under crop out of a total of 33,000,000 acres in the province, suitable for agricultural purposes.

## Horse Sense

Ability to Manage a Primary Requirement of the Successful Farmer

In Farmers' Bulletin 704 is an interesting section entitled, "Horse Sense," from which we quote as follows:

"Without horse sense there's a poor show for making a real money success of any kind. Without that faculty, otherwise called 'business ability,' industry, capital, credit, and even thorough knowledge of the most approved scientific methods of agriculture, all will be of little avail. To qualify as a business farmer a man must be able to shape his work and change his plans according to changing weather, shifting markets, and up-and-down business conditions. He must be able to decide whether he can best dispose of his crop by feeding, or by selling on the market. In selling live stock or grain, the farmer must know enough of the actual value of his product to know when the local buyers are offering him a fair price."

"It is not enough to grow a good crop, or even to grow a good crop at a low cost. To make the big crop a business success, it must be disposed of as efficiently as it is grown—to meet market standards, and so marketed as to bring the farmer the highest current prices."

In other words, managerial ability is a primary requirement of the successful farmer. As a rule, the farmer of today has a very practical and efficient idea of how to produce the crops. Through his experience, reading and observation he has acquired a very considerable store of knowledge regarding the best methods of cropping and feeding. Marketing, rather than production is his perplexing problem, and until that prime requisite, horse sense or business ability, is joined with the results of observation and experience, it will not be solved.

## Trade the Sinew of War

Largely on Britain's Financial Help That Allies Must Rely

It is peculiarly necessary for us to put into the maintenance of our trade all the energies that can be spared from the military and naval efforts required for victory. For it is largely on our financial help that our allies must rely. Out of the 1,500 millions which may be our expenditure for the present year, our advances to them represent, indeed, about 420 millions, and next year we may have to find a still larger sum. We are finding, and shall continue to find, the money, and means that we are trading in goods, while we shall eventually be repaid in goods. For the purpose we are taxing ourselves now to the extent of a third of our own war expenditure, and have provided well over the interest and sinking fund on our borrowings. So far therefore, our trade has stood us in good stead. And there is no reason to doubt our ability to meet our financial or the commercial strain in the coming year. Later with equal success, under good guidance and management, and with a financial and commercial policy which meets the new conditions.—London Times.

## British Soldiers Love the Water

At a meeting of the members of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers in England, Lieutenant R. R. Hebblewhite, in an address on "Sanitary Work at the Front with the Expeditionary Force," said in no previous war had the sanitary organization been on such a colossal scale, or with a sanitary section attached to each unit.

In France the canals were great places for bathing, and it was no uncommon sight to see hundreds of soldiers in the water at one time. It was also common to see notices stating that a particular stretch of water belonged to a certain unit, and elaborate diving boards attached to the sides or rafts tied to the banks, and even golfposts and nets for water polo.

One scarcely ever saw a civilian in the water, but there were usually a considerable number on the banks, looking on with amazement and an expression which almost said, "The mad English."

## Ravages of War

Whole Towns in France Will Have to be Rebuilt

War's havoc in these days of excessively long range artillery is terrific.

Every German gunner makes it a point of honor and duty to shell every building within range. He probably has orders so to do.

What such wanton destruction means to the countryside may be imagined.

An inter-ministerial committee has been formed by the French government with a view to providing ways and means for the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged buildings and plants. The committee, which consists of representatives of the ministries of the interior, commerce and industry, agriculture, labor, finance, war, colonies, and fine arts, is already considering a general scheme drawn up by M. Revault, deputy of the Meuse.

After the battle of the Marne urgent measures were taken to help the inhabitants of the departments of the Marne, Meuse, Aisne-et-Moselle, and Vosges to resume their economic life. These measures were, however, of a temporary character, and could not pretend to repair the havoc of war.

In the Marne, for instance, 312 dwellings had been built by last November by the department authorities, 280 by authorized societies, and 88 by the military engineers at a cost of \$5,000,000. The total outlay up to that date was \$55,000,000.

The problem which will have to be faced shortly is of a far more formidable character. Whole villages and even towns will have to be rebuilt, and when the hour of victory has struck all the refugees will be eager to return home and begin life anew.

Obviously, it will be impossible to begin building everywhere at once. There will be a scarcity of materials, of skilled labor, of beasts of burden. Prices will increase. On the other hand, all the available labor and materials will be attracted towards the big yards, and the inhabitants of the country districts will be the sufferers.

M. Revault recognizes that it will be impossible to reconstruct the destroyed buildings as they were before the war. He takes the view that only a portion of the available funds should be employed in the construction of light semi-temporary, but at the same time comfortable, houses, pending a return to normal conditions.

He proposes (1) that a certain number of models be prepared, adapted to the needs of the various trades and professions for which they will be required; and (2) that departmental workshops be established for the construction of these types, the state supplying merely the funds. These workshops will have a co-operative character, and will be managed by men of the trade.

## Fear Is Rare at Front

Ordinarily Casualties Are Not Numerous in the Trenches

If I were asked to tell the most extraordinary fact about life out here I should say it is the absence or fewness of new conditions of any kind and the rarity of fear.

And it is true that when the western front is not active, when, in fact, it is as this winter has seen it, life here is not very fearful, and is such that the ordinary man with the average amount of nervousness may live without serious injury to body or nervous system.

Whether or not one can indel, on these facts, the colonel of the novel who used to tell us that the man who said shell fire left him unmoved was a liar and a coward to boot is doubtful; for the colonel thought no doubt of heavy shell fire in the open when men fell in heaps, whereas we have the protection of the trenches so good that except in heavy bombardments casualties are not numerous.

I remember when we left England the physically brave among us said, "I expect to be hit with a tank. The first time we are shelled and probably the first week or two in the trenches," and I recall the first time we came out of trenches we confided to each other that it wasn't half so awful as we had expected, and one said, quite honestly, too, "I think men who are frightened of it exist only in penny novels."—London Mail.

## Patriotism

A Brave Soldier Whose Patriotism Was Not For Parade

None of the many stories that come to mind out of the war appeals to me more than that of Capt. Francis Greff. He won the Victoria Cross for saving some guns at Mons.

We were walking one day on ground overlooking the valley of the Thames, and he stretched his hand out toward the sweep of green fields and the hedges and woodland cut by the silver thread of the river, and said: "That is what we are fighting for. Think of what England has done for me! I ought to do all I can for her."

He was recovering from a wound at the time, and he remarked that probably he would "get it" when he returned to the front, and he said, "We went into the library of the house where he was staying, and he showed me a diary he had written on the retreat from Mons and through the fighting on the Aisne and again at Ypres. However tired, every night he had set down a few lines of the day's happenings, and more than once occurred the passage: 'I am glad to do this for England,' or simply, 'For England.'"

There was something eloquent in the pages of that little book. The man was fine because of the absolute submission of self to an object—his country. He was finer because this was written secretly in his diary. His patriotism was not for parade. It was in his blood. Real preparedness includes such patriotism. It cannot exist with a hyphen in it.—Frederick Palmer, in Collier's Weekly.

## Farm Colony For

Returned Soldiers

C.P.R. Making Big Preparations to Place Returned Soldiers on Farms

In speaking of employment for the returned soldier after the war, President Shaugnessy of the C.P.R. said:

"We have been giving this question the most careful consideration, and have just decided on a comprehensive plan of colonization which will be the largest of its kind in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as such know we have done some colonization in the world. The details of the colonization plan are being worked out just now, and when I tell you that it involves the preparation of perhaps as many as a thousand farms in Western Canada for occupation in the spring of next year you must realize the size of our undertaking. Our duty, however, demands that this great problem be met with the energy that it deserves. One of the most serious problems facing Canada today is the matter of handling the hundreds of returned soldiers after the war. Their military service will have unsettled and unfitted many of them for a return to ordinary clerical and sedentary life, and something will have to be done to enable them to obtain outside employment. The problem is further complicated by the fact that we cannot doubt a very large number of men who will be mustered out from the British army will want to emigrate to overseas dominions, and provision must be made to properly take care of them and colonize them in suitable employment."

"The problem is one of such magnitude that it must be faced and solved by the British government, but the provincial governments and the large Canadian corporations must also do their part. Realizing that the empire must be met and desiring to take its share of the burden of trying to solve this problem and assist the men who have fought the battles of the empire, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish in Western Canada colonies which, for the moment, we are calling Returned Veterans' Colonies, where men who wish to go to farm lands can obtain improved farms on terms which will enable them to become land owners and create homes for themselves and their families. These colonies will be given distinctive names, probably with military associations, and will contain a sufficient number of families in each to insure social, school and church facilities, and in each case will include a central instructive farm under a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction may be available for the colonists."

"Our experience in connection with the ready-made farm has been invaluable, and will enable us to avoid mistakes which are inevitable to new undertakings. The burden which we propose to carry will be no light one, as human nature is such that there are always fault-finders—always square pegs which will not fit into round holes. We have had such cases in connection with our ready-made farms, but on the whole the colonies established under the ready-made farm scheme have been highly successful; for instance, Sedgewick, which has a group of settlers of which Western Canada may well be proud. But we are prepared to face all the troubles, in connection with this still greater scheme, realizing that it is our duty towards the empire to which we are proud to belong."

## The Brown Moue

Dealing With Improved Methods of Teaching in Rural Schools

The above caption is the title of a novel, written by Herbert Quick which attempts to awaken the rural communities to the antiquated courses of study in the rural schools and to point the way to the kind of schools that should be provided for the boys and girls in the country. The book also sets forth the difficulties met when a teacher or anyone else attempts to change the courses of study in our country schools. The presentation of the country school problem in the course of a story gives to this subject a different interpretation and we trust it will arouse sufficient interest in those guarding the destinies of the country schools to lead them to provide more suitable courses of study.

We have long realized that the country schools are not, on the whole, serving their districts with the greatest efficiency. The courses offered by many of these institutions are obsolete and should be revised to meet the requirements of the present century. There is no good reason why so many of the country schools should be as much as an oyster upon the subject of agriculture. So far as they are concerned, you might think there is no such occupation as farming. We would not belittle the fundamentals in our educational system, but these would not be impaired in the least by incorporating in the courses of the country schools a few subjects pertaining to agriculture. If done in the right way, the agricultural subjects would add materially in teaching the fundamentals, as every boy and girl in the country has a knowledge of the things of the farm which can be readily used for illustrations and examples.

Mr. Quick points out the injustice done the boys and girls of the rural schools by not having their courses of study better adapted to their needs. We share in this opinion and hope the time is not far distant when those who are in direct charge of the country schools will see their duty and then have the courage to do it.

## We Need Science

Scientific Industrial Organization Is Needed by Britain

Lack of adequate scientific equipment, coupled with lack of enterprise and adaptability, have been almost the sole causes in the past of the failure—where it has fallen—of British commerce and British industry in the struggle with foreign rivals. No instructed person will say that the fault has lain entirely with the British merchant and the British manufacturer. It has not. The government can and has done in the past to maintain and push British industries. The banks can do much. And all of them working in conjunction on a considered and carefully thought out plan can do infinitely more than any of them alone. One of the main lessons of the war will have been missed if it is not realized that the commercial triumph of Germany has been due first and foremost, not to her traffic not to her cheap labor, but to her scientific industrial organization. It can only be defeated in the long run by an organization, equally complete and scientific.—London Daily News.

## The Recruiting Problem

It would be suicidal folly to sacrifice essential military necessities in industrial claims which will not bear very strict examination. It is no less a folly to sacrifice essential industrial interests to military claims which have no other bases than a confused idea that every man with "two legs and two arms" can be made use of in some form or another in the army. So, in doubt, he can; but if it can be shown that he can be made of far more use outside it, the army, even for its own sake, is quite mistaken in accepting him. The combatants on one side and on the other are apparently determined to ignore it in practice. The fact remains that neither of the two elements in the recruiting problem can be ignored, and that it is only in a carefully balanced harmony of the two that any hope is to be found.—London Daily News.

# BRITAIN MUST SECURE CONTROL OF AIR AS WELL AS THE SEAS

POTENTIALITY OF AIRCRAFT HAS TAUGHT LESSON

The History of the War Shows That Great Britain Must Create A Second Navy to Rule the Winds as the First One Does the Waves

## State of Life in Berlin

Palace Windows Are Broken During Furious Rioting

A lady who has resided in Berlin all her life has just reached Manchester. Interviewed by a representative of the Daily News, she stated that the people in this country cannot have the slightest conception of the life of the people in the German capital.

"Only a fortnight ago," she said, "I saw the Kaiser. He is quite a different man from what he was. He looks just like an old broken-down man. His cheeks are fallen, he is deathly pale, and his hair is quite grey. Although the fiction that he is suffering only from severe cold is carefully kept up, it is generally known that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer in the throat. He now lives at Potsdam when not at one or the other fronts—or, rather, reported to be there. The reason for his avoidance of Berlin will be quite obvious when I explain that the mobs have broken almost every window in the Palace there."

There were sinister rumors as to what happened to the crowd guilty of this enormity—of people being shot down indiscriminately—but she had been unable to test their accuracy, as now even regular German residents were not allowed free access to the streets.

"Rioting is now," she continued, "of daily occurrence, the people especially resenting the fact that they are not allowed now to purchase more than a quarter of a pound of butter or fat at once."

"The Kaiser is now never cheered. When he passes through Berlin it is in a closed motor, preceded and followed by other motors filled with soldiers and officials armed to the teeth."

"So far as business is concerned, Berlin is a dead city. Almost all the wholesale houses are permanently closed. The others are only open two days per week, and must get a permit before they sell any goods, and the officials see that nothing is allowed to go out likely to be of service to them. The price of everything has gone up terribly," she continued.

One of the most significant changes she had noticed was in relation to the munition works, which formerly ran day and night, but now only worked irregularly. Employees questioned as to the cause of this were unanimous that there was a shortage of material.

"This," she remarked, "is beginning to tell on the people, who are becoming more and more depressed as time passes. In Berlin the people openly declare that they have heard of something frequently in the city. 'For God's sake give us peace at any cost.' People allowed to enter Berlin from other districts say the same thing is observable elsewhere."

Reports of rioting in England are circulated from time to time. Such were the reports circulated, that when she reached this country she was amazed. She expected to find the towns in ruins and the people either starved or enslaved.

"The great mass of the people now," added the lady, "despair of beating England, and the soldiers who are sent back wounded tell the most harrowing stories of shortage of munitions and food."

## The Economy of Good Roads

New Life and Energy Put Into Community Through Good Roads

In a certain community the people seem certain that they could not afford good roads. Through intelligent ideas of economy they dragged through mud more than half the year. The effect of the bad road was disastrous. Young people of spirit and enterprise left the community, going to cities or to other states to make their homes. Social life was well-nigh impossible because farm homes were linked together only by a narrow, rutted, and clinging muddy clay. The roads so affected those who lived by them and travelled them that the whole community took on a tinge of sadness and depression. Then there came a man who had lived in a region of good roads, a man of faith and enthusiasm. He began with the road drag to smooth up and let the water off a stretch of road. As it felt better he dragged it again. He kept at it enthusiastically until in his light buggy he could go swiftly and easily to the village for the mail. Men were incredulous; they said, "Wait until we really have had roads." They waited; the man dragged again; his road kept hard and dry, like a racetrack. Then others believed. Dragging began in earnest in that township. A little calculation revealed that a dollar's worth of horse energy spent in dragging teams that must draw loaded wagons over those roads. The whole region inhaled new hope. This year a stone road will bisect the township in one direction and elsewhere dragging is being religiously done. Thus has new life and energy been put into a whole community.

## No Halfway House

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German armaments. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly, and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger with the present leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

## Speeding It On

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lesson on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward, blushing awkwardly. "Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Plaze, sor," stammered the searcher for knowledge, "is it right that the harder Ol pull the trigger the farther the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

Great Britain's absolute supremacy of the seas is beyond question; and the superiority of the allies in men, money and munitions is not to be challenged. Lord Northcliffe declares that in his six visits to the front he has always been struck by the splendid health, excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. He was also impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, covering miles and miles of ground and by the quantities of munitions deposited everywhere. In only one department has the German preparation to superiority. The Prince of the Power of the Air, which is another name for his Satanic Majesty, is getting too much of his own way in what the Kaiser would probably now call "his element." While the winds inflicted by the German aircraft so far have been by comparison with the damage done generally in a war, more picturesque, they suggest an infinite capacity for mischief when weather conditions are favorable, and unless more vigorous action is taken to challenge their aerial supremacy. That the British government and people are not blind to the situation we know and much is being done to beat the Hun upon his own ground, if we may so call the circumscribed air. But we have to "get a move on" and possibly the pin pricks which are intensely irritating to the British body and soul, may tend to accelerate our movement. The Tensons are not having it all their own way in the clouds by any means. Italian aeroplanes killed eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks at Ljubach on February 19th and that makes up for the killing of many English civilians, men, women and children, by German Zeppelins.

The whole history of the war shows the potentiality of aircraft in warfare and the lesson is that for Great Britain the control of the air is as important as the control of the sea. It means nothing less than the creation of a second British navy to rule the winds as the first one does the waves. Great Britain cannot afford to be, and dare not be, inferior to any other country in aerial power. Our thanks really are due to the Kaiser for giving us a valuable lesson and rubbing it well in. We must not regard the cost of aerial squadrons as simply one of the burdens of the present war. It is rather a permanent investment and one that will involve permanent expenditure for construction and maintenance. In the present stage of aerial navigation aircraft of all kinds will tend to become obsolete in even less time than do the battleships. The Zeppelin and aeroplane may be as good the day it is put into the scrap heap as the day it was built, just as many a fine warship has had to be put on the retired list simply because something better has been devised. It is just the same with all kinds of industrial plants. Machines are thrown out, not because they have lost anything of their original efficiency, but they cannot compete with machines of later invention and improved type. For Great Britain the best and most up-to-date of aerial war-craft will always be just good enough and none too good. The discarded machines may find new spheres of usefulness in the paths of peace. It will be passing strange if the immense possibilities in the way of aerial navigation demonstrated by the war do not result in a great utilization of dirigibles and aeroplanes for commercial purposes. They are not likely to compete seriously with the railways and steamships for the heavy freight traffic, but special fields of usefulness can certainly be found for them.—Henry Dalby, in Montreal Star.

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that counts in the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German armaments. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them to pay even their own share of the bill, and to impose the £200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly, and lead inevitably to their downfall. Whatever words they may use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out in the end that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger with the present leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

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"Plaze, sor," stammered the searcher for knowledge, "is it right that the harder Ol pull the trigger the farther the bullet goes?"—Tit-Bits.

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?"

Never. Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.



## A Square Deal For the Farmer

This company is constantly marketing the grain of hundreds of farmers and securing the highest possible market prices.

Our purpose is co-operative purely; your interests are our interests. Naturally the more service, the better the results we obtain for you, the better for ourselves.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

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Elevator Company Limited**

2-34 Broadhead Building - - Calgary  
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## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00  
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917

### Synopsis of Legislation

Laws should be made for the people, not against the people as is too frequently the case, and all the laws should be placed before the people in plain language. Weekly newspapers cannot afford to follow all of the legislation enacted by the Dominion and Provincial governments as it would require more space than they command. The daily newspapers do not give all the laws and too frequently they are reported from a political angle that leaves a doubt in the reader's mind. The sessional papers sent out by the governments are so lengthy and filled with technical phrases that the average person cannot understand what they mean. The fact is that too frequent our law-makers place laws on the statutes that they themselves do not know what they mean until some bright lawyer dissects it for them in court, generally to the cost of some individual. However, the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Press Association has taken this matter up with the Alberta Legislature and now a leading official is preparing a non-partisan synopsis of the legislation passed at the session just closed, with a view to giving the public a more comprehensive idea of the new laws enacted and the changes made in the old acts. This synopsis will appear in the CALL shortly and will be worth reading and keeping.

### Patriotic Garden Club

Bassano and other towns are giving free of charge broken and unbroken town lots to any person who will cultivate them for garden purposes. Gleichen might well follow the example. Both the Dominion and Provincial governments are urging all to raise something that may help win the war. Gleichen town and men can help. No better exercise can be had than the man on the end of the hoe enjoys. It beats baseball or motoring. Married men find a garden is a great thing to keep down the high cost of living. We have quite a few young men who for various reasons must stay at home and who take various forms of exercise. Herein is a chance for them to get the necessary exercise and help win the war at the same time. We now suggest these young men form a Patriotic Garden Club and each take one or more vacant town lots for a garden, with a view to making it interesting for the other members of the club to produce as much. Then next fall hold a patriotic auction sale, when we will guarantee that each member will have money worth while giving towards "help win the war". Yes, the girls could help too by forming a flower garden club, and they would "sure" get their own prices.

A vast improvement has been made in the back yards during the past week. Keep up the splendid work.

Wild geese in great numbers are now to be seen at the numerous lakes and many are doubtful as to whether it is lawful to shoot them. The chief game warden says it is unlawful and according to the amendments of game laws the open season for ducks and geese will be from September 1st to December 15th, with a bag limit of 30 per day. There will be a closed season for chickens this year.

It is often asked why the Council does not allow the livery men to fill up the numerous unsightly horse stables with manure instead of drawing it a mile away, and have it covered with earth or ashes. This plan would soon grade our streets and drain away all the stagnant water. But some maintain it would be unsanitary, yet we know this is an exceptionally health town and that some of our streets have been built up as high as six feet.

The Huns have sunk two more British hospital ships, a submarine getting one and a mine another. It would seem that those in authority have lost all humane principle and it is hard to think some Germans we know could ever have been connected with such people—fact we do not. Some of them speak most bitterly of such notorious crimes. We heard a German-American remark: "Don't say 'crush the German people', but say, crush the Kaiser and Kaiserism".

## THE PLOW OUR HOPE

This was One of the Significant Phrases Recently  
Used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain

There is Only One Way to Reduce the

## HIGH COST OF LIVING That is to INCREASE PRODUCTION

Everyone cannot OPERATE A FARM, but every GARDEN that is cultivated this year will increase the Food Supply.

EVERY HEN YOU SET will mean more chickens, and later MORE EGGS. These will mean INCREASED VITALITY IN CANADA. This may be THE WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP.

THIS SHOULD BE CANADA'S GREATEST YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE

The appeal comes to everyone. Whether you live in a City, Town or Village or on a Farm. No matter how small your garden patch is, it will help.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is at your service in this work. If you want information or assistance, write to the Department, or write to the nearest School of Agriculture or Demonstration Farm and your request will have immediate attention.

### TEST ALL THE SEEDS YOU SOW

We will do this for you if you send in samples of the seed.

FARM HELP. If you require farm help, write to one of the following:—

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Board of Trade Building, Lethbridge.  
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Calgary.  
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Office of Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Let this year be one of  
**THE GREATEST EFFORT OF ALBERTA**

We shall be pleased to mail you bulletins upon "Vegetable Gardening," "Poultry Raising" or any other agricultural endeavor, as well as to give assistance through the officials of the Department.

**HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,**  
Minister of Agriculture

**OPERA HOUSE  
GLEICHEN**  
One night only  
**SATURDAY APRIL 28TH 1917**

F. Stuart-Whyte

**ALADDIN**  
& his Wonderful Lamp.  
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES. ORIENTAL SCENERY.  
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. MAINTING MELODIES.

With the same great company that played  
"Floriadora"—and more girls.

Reserved seats \$1. On sale at Brosseau's  
General admission 75c. School children 25c.

**CAR LOAD OF  
YOUNG  
HORSES  
FOR SALE**  
at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if  
you require something stronger see my  
**STEEL MULE**

**Roy M. Allen**

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7:30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

**F. A. McHUGH & SONS**

**BLIND CREEK, ALTA.**

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

Just to Remind you that there is a furniture store in this town. If you intend to furnish your new house give me a chance to bid

## When the Boys Come Home They Will Ask

What did YOU pay to care for  
MY family while I was fighting  
for YOU and YOUR family?

**What Will Your Answer Be?**

*Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund*



## BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre with \$10 down to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (5% interest); no principle after first payment.

Interest is settled on conditions are complied with and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

on land on record. For full particulars apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,**  
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.  
**CALGARY, ALBERTA**

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

"Printing on Air" is a CALL motto.

Mrs. Larkin returned home last week from Calgary, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Savage, since December.

The United Producing Co. will present a vaudeville entertainment in the Opera House on Friday April 20th, in eight acts.

The statement in last issue that C. Ross in Cluny had sold his department to J. A. Ramsay was incorrect. A deal was proposed but fell through.

J. A. Ramsay and S. A. Hall both loaded cars of potatoes last week, shipping direct to Portland, Oregon. Spuds are again up in price and the market will be firm till the spring seeding rush is over, when a drop is again expected. Those who have potatoes to sell should take advantage of the rise in market.

The grandmother of the Russian revolution has been released from exile in Siberia, where forty-four of her seventy-three years of life have been spent in convict camps. She was welcomed in Petrograd by enthusiastic crowds. What a homecoming and what an experience for this aged patriot, who, no doubt, had long ago given up hope of ever living to see her dreams of Russian liberty come true.

Major-General Maurice says that the Arras fight is going to develop into the greatest battle the war has yet seen. It was planned months ago and is proceeding according to schedule arranged by the British and French staffs, and thus far has been more successful than was ever hoped for. All of which means that we are only at the beginning of the events bigger and more important than any thus far recorded.

More than \$140,000 of good Alberta money changed hands in Calgary in connection with the spring bull sale. Most of the purchases were made by Southern Alberta farmers who belong to what were once known as the "bad lands" of Western Canada. One of these days these so-called "bad lands" are going to prove themselves the best lands with the intelligent attention that is now being given them.—Calgary Herald.

Mr. Farmer did you ever figure out what it costs you for writing paper a year? One paid lasts about a month and if it is decent paper it costs 40 cents a pad—\$4.80. If you count the sheets in a pad you will find usually 70—\$10 sheets for the year. Now at the CALL office we will give you for 20 cents more or \$5 for 1,000 sheets with the name of your farm, your own name and address and anything else you want on it, all neatly printed. Think it over. By buying a year's supply at one time you get more paper for your money and it is printed the way you order it. You are in business and you should show that you really mean business.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Sta. Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

### Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—	2.31
" 3—west bound—	14.56
" 2—east bound—	4.07
" 4—east bound—	17.24

OREGON & California Railway Co. Grant Lands. Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1906. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 619 Portland, Oregon.

## HADDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 180, GLEICHEN  
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs 499 left ribs 499 right ribs 499 left ribs 499 right ribs 499  
Horses branded: D right ribs

**PAY When You Graduate**  
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

**GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE**  
No. 35  
**KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS**  
—meet—  
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,  
—IN—  
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay C.C. G. E. Bell K. of R. and S.

**T. H. Beach**  
**Auctioneer**  
Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138 GLEICHEN, ALTA.

**NOTICE**  
All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.  
Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.  
J. H. GOODERHAM  
Indian Agent

**Money to Loan**  
The Trusts and Guarantee company, Limited,  
**Calgary, Alta.**

**Raw Land For Sale**

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 22 Rge. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S. E. 1/4 27-22-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.  
19 Royal Bank Chambers,  
Calgary, Alta.

**For Sale**

At Gleichen 40 head good work horses ready for spring work.

**Pacific Cold Storage Co.**

Send all your job printing to the CALL. It will pay you.

## A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements  
Bain Wagons  
The John Deere, full line  
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.  
Canadian Fairbanks Morris  
Cushman Motor Works  
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smit Machines  
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I am the only authorized agent in town for  
**The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods**

Singer Sewing Machine  
Magnet Cream Separator  
If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



**Henderson & Mallory**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

## Crown Lumber Co.

**WOOD WOOD**

4 foot dry tamarack slabs

**C. B. Hyndman**

AGENT, GLEICHEN. Phone 11 and 36

**Phone 37**

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal  
Bankhead Hard Coal,  
and Briquettes.

**Phone 37**

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

**BROWN'S TRANSFER**

## THE J.C. RANCH

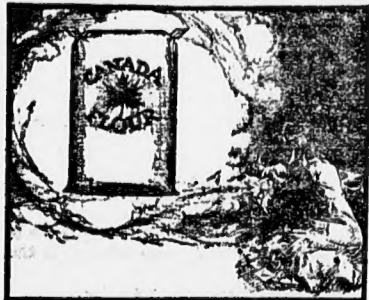
**15 Clyde Stallions for Sale 15**

Aged from 2 to 5 years. All out of Imported Mares, sired by Champion Stallions. All raised on the open prairie—no hot-house stuff. Prices right. A good class of Broken Work Horses will be taken in exchange at cash value for any of these stallions.

**JOHN CLARK,**  
P. O. Box 32 - - - Gleichen

**Pay up your subscription now**

## BELGIAN RELIEF



**YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!**

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,  
President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

**A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS  
A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH**

**B**ELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. \$5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

**DO NOT DELAY.**

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,  
Belgian Relief Committee  
For Southern Alberta,  
**HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY**



**The 1917 Ford Touring Car**  
**\$495.00**

f. o. b Ford, Ont.

If your plans for 1917 include an automobile for your home or for your business, the Ford Touring Car at \$495 is the best investment you can make.

It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred dollars and it exacts but little from you for running expenses after you buy it.

By all means, see our models demonstrated and give us your order early—

**W. R. McKIE, Manager,**  
**GLEICHEN - - - ALTA.**

**Ford Motor Company**  
OF CANADA, Limited



# WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA  
(Copyright)

(Continued)

"He didn't kill him! He didn't kill him!" she fairly hissed. "Why, he's the most wonderful man in the world. You shan't hurt him! Nobody shall hurt him! I'll fight to the end of my life for Dick Gilder!"

Burke was listening intently.

"Well, that's just what I thought," he said, with a contented smile. "And now, then, who did shoot Griggs? We've got every one of the gang. They're not crooks. See here, he went on, with a sudden change in his manner, in his manner, "You don't you start fresh? I'll give you every chance in the world. I'm dead on the level with you this time."

By now Mary had herself well in hand again, vastly ashamed of the short period of self-betrayal caused by the official's attitude against her heart. As she listened to the inspector's assurances, the mocking expression of her face was not encouraging to that same individual, but he persevered manfully.

"Just you wait," he went on cheerfully, "and I'll prove to you that I'm on the level about this, that I'm really your friend. There was a letter came for you to your apartment. My men brought it down to me. I've read it. Here it is. I'll read it to you."

He picked up an envelope, which had been lying on the desk, and drew out the single sheet of paper it contained. Mary watched him, wondering much more than her expression revealed over this new development. Then, as she listened, quick interest touched her features to a new life.

This was the letter.

"I can't go without telling you how sorry I am. There won't ever be a time that I won't remember it was me who sent you up; that you did time in my place. I ain't going to forgive myself ever, and I swear I'm going straight always. Your true friend."

"HELEN MORRIS."

For once, Burke showed a certain delicacy. When he had finished the reading, he said nothing for a long minute.

Mary's eyes were luminous in the joy of the realization that for her, after all, rehabilitation might be in a measure possible, though nothing could ever repay the degradation of years infinitely worse than lost.

Burke's harsh voice, cadenced to a singular sympathy, broke in on her reverie of pleasure and of pain.

"You knew this?" he inquired.

"Yes, two days ago."

"Did you tell old Gilder?" he asked. Mary shook her head in negation.

"What would he use?" she reminded him. "I had no proof. No one would believe me."

"They'd believe me. Why, this letter sets you clear. If old Gilder should see this letter, there's nothing he wouldn't do to make amends to you. He's a square guy himself, if it comes to that, even if he was hard on you. Why, this letter wipes out everything."

Then, the insistent question beating at his brain forced him to speak roughly, building hope on the letter's inestimable worth to the woman before him.

"Who killed Griggs?"

There was no reply. And, presently, he went on, half ashamed over his own intrigue against her.

"Say," he said, and, for once, his voice was curiously suppressed. "You tell me who shot Griggs, and I'll show this letter to old Gilder. Now, listen, he cried eagerly, "I give you my word of honor that anything you say in here is just between you and me." Unconsciously his eyes darted to the window, behind which the stenographer was busy with his notes.

That single involuntary glance was enough for the keen instinct of the woman to make a guess as to the verity.

"Just tip me off to the truth, Burke went on ingratiatingly, "and I'll get the necessary evidence in my own way. Now, there's nobody here but just you and me. Come on, now—put me wise!"

"Are you sure no one will ever know?"

"Nobody but you and me," Burke declared, all along with anticipation of victory at last. "I give you my word!"

Mary met the gaze of the inspector fully. In the same instant, she flashed on him a smile that was dazzling, the smile of a woman triumphant in her mastery of the situation. Her face was radiant, luminous with honest mirth.

She spoke in a most casual voice, despite the dancing delight in her face. The tones were drawn in the master of fact fashion of statement that leads a listener to answer without heed to the exact import of the question, unless very alert indeed. This is what she said:

"I'm not speaking loud enough, am I, stenographer?"

And that industrious writer of short-hand notes, absorbed in his task, answered instantly from his hidden place in the corridor.

"No, ma'am, not quite."

Mary laughed aloud, while Burke sat dumfounded. She rose swiftly and went to the nearest window, and with a pull at the cord sent the shade flying upward. There was revealed the busy stenographer, bent over his pad. A groan of distress burst from him, and he fled the place in ignominious rout.

The smiling Mary was returned to her cell.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### The Confession

Burke pressed the button call and ordered the doorman to send in Cassidy. When the detective appeared he asked:

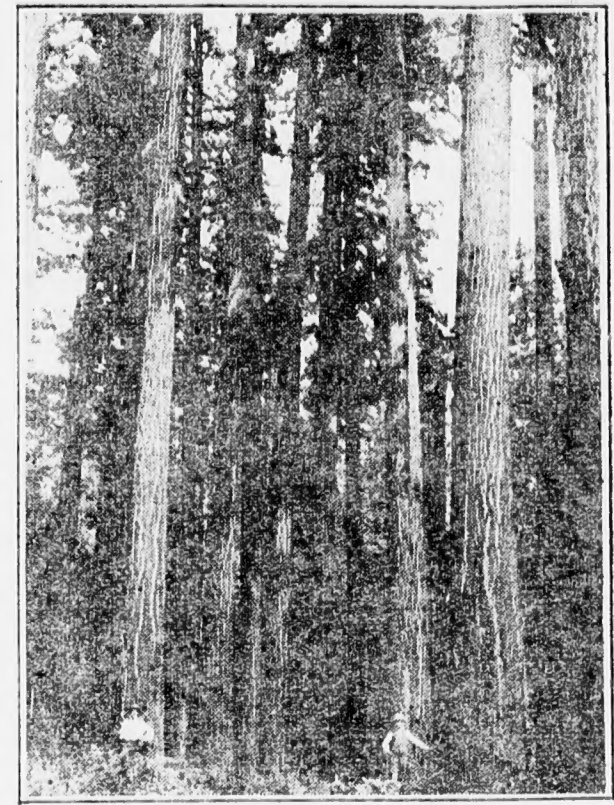
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# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Destruction of Forest Areas



Before the fire—a splendid stand of Western Canada timber, ready to give service as lumber, and to protect the water-powers so badly required in Alberta's irrigation system.

## Study Human Resources

Bureau of Social Research For the Prairie Provinces

In nothing, perhaps, has the new Manitoba government shown more vision than in co-operating with the other prairie provinces to establish a Bureau of Social Research. This bureau is now an accomplished fact and J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, is director of the new welfare agency.

It will occur to most people that if the three governments had combined the work for a man to undertake this new work no more suitable man than James S. Woodsworth could have been found.

For years past Mr. Woodsworth has taken a keen interest in social questions. As superintendent of All People's Mission he came in contact with a variety of community problems, all of which stimulated his quick and ready sympathies. In particular, Mr. Woodsworth has made a close study of the non-English-speaking nationalities of Canada, and what is more important, he has won their sympathy in a unique way. Mr. Woodsworth has travelled extensively throughout Canada, and particularly through the west, and he is familiar with the social problems both of town and country as few others are.

The inauguration of an interprovincial Bureau of Social Research in Western Canada is a radical departure from previous ways of doing things, or, rather, of leaving them undone. The bureau will perform few if any administrative duties; its chief energies will be devoted to the gathering of concrete facts and information with regard to many of the questions upon which the three governments have consistently to legislate.

Last December, when an interprovincial conference took place in Winnipeg to consider co-operative action in providing institutional accommodation and care of various classes of dependents, the question of securing the services of Mr. Woodsworth for an interprovincial sociological bureau was also broached. It is no exaggeration to say that the representatives of all three governments were from the first entirely sympathetic towards the idea, and this it proved an easy matter to come to a decision.

The Bureau of Social Research thus formed is now housed in the former deaf and dumb institute at the corner of Portage Avenue and Sherbrook Streets. Each of the three governments has agreed to make a modest appropriation towards the upkeep and work of this office. Being, as stated, an entirely new departure, the scope of the work and the exact form of organization will have to be worked step by step, but the general purpose, as outlined by the co-operating governments, is to make a practical study of community problems, with a view to promoting a more general interest in social welfare.

For some years the Ottawa commission of conservation has been devoting itself to a study of the various natural resources of the Dominion, such as water powers, forest wealth, soils, etc. The idea underlying the new bureau of social research is that it is at least equally important that the human resources of the Dominion should be conserved and that some body should be charged with the duty of investigation in regard to them.

It is expected that the bureau will, in time, be able to offer expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its social resources in the direction of more efficient citizenship. Community life in Canada has been allowed to develop in a more or less haphazard fashion

and many gaps and incoherences have been left unbridged and unprovided for.

In the United States, where, to a large extent, similar conditions prevail, several of the state universities, through their extension departments, have attempted to meet the need. The work accomplished in this way in Wisconsin and in Iowa, to mention only two states, is well known. In Canada not a single university has, as yet, organized for social welfare work, though here and there are signs of an incipient academic conscience in this respect. The greatest approach that we have in Canada to extension departments, as organized by Wisconsin and Iowa, is the town planning branch of the commission of conservation, of which Thomas Adams is the head.

As intimated, one of the duties of the bureau of social research will be to secure such data as will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation. The recent Manitoba legislation providing allowances for mothers was, for instance, largely based upon an investigation carried out by the Social Workers' club of Winnipeg. Work of this kind has been performed on a very extensive scale by the Legislative Reference Library, of Wisconsin.

It will thus be seen that the function of the bureau is twofold: (1) to secure information, and (2) to disseminate it. In the securing of information the bureau will co-operate with the various government departments, as well as with many different private agencies, supplementing the information where deemed necessary or advisable.

In this way it is hoped that our various voluntary agencies will be more fully realized than has hitherto been possible. Builders will be lured by the bureau from time to time and the latter will strive to act as a sort of clearing house, to which any citizen can apply for information on any phase of social welfare.

Controlling the work of the bureau there is to be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is complete, two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy.

—Winnipeg Free Press.

## Funeral Under Fire

A chaplain's orded at Suva Bay is described in a letter written by a lance-corporal of the Royal Fusiliers.

"Halfway up we found the Brigade chaplain. He had been wandering about and found five dead Fusiliers (our own men). He begged us to stop and dig a grave for them. The bullets were flying about us but not one of us was hit. The ground was so heavy I hardly lifted an ounce at a time. At last the grave was dug and we laid them in."

"The chaplain read the service, and we covered them. We had almost finished burying our captain and another when I was wounded in the foot. They were unable to carry me as the ground was too heavy, so I had to crawl a mile to the dressing station, my arms sinking in mud up to my elbows."

"Halfway I was picked up by a fine lad. The dressing station was full up, so they telephoned to the head-quarters for a stretcher and bearers."

## The Destruction By Cut Worm

Responsible For Enormous Loss to the Farmers of Western Canada

Cutworms have long been regarded as one of the most destructive insects, not only because of the amount of damage they do to the growing grain, but because of the difficulty of controlling the pest. In Western Canada the cutworm constitutes one of the problems the farmer has to deal with, and it is only through the application of scientific knowledge at hand that the inroads of the insects can be checked, and the root of the trouble removed. The remedy is often very simple if the habits of the insect in its various stages are closely watched.

Many parts of the prairie provinces lose heavily through the inroads of the cutworm. A serious outbreak of insects occurred in Southern Alberta in 1912, when upwards of 35,000 acres of grain were destroyed in one district alone. In the drier seasons owners of market and vegetable gardens were probably the heaviest sufferers, whole areas of cabbage and other vegetables being totally destroyed in a few short weeks.

In looking toward a solution of the problem it is important to remember that it is in the spring of the year, generally about the middle of April, that eggs of the moth are hatched, and if during the latter part of April or in May any signs of cutworm damage are seen, the land may be treated immediately with a poisoned bait. It is highly important that farmers and market gardeners should keep their crops under close supervision with a view to detecting signs of cutworms or other insect injury in the early stages. In this way control measures are possible before the damage has assumed extensive proportions.

In view of the fact that cutworms do greater damage in dry land, and that the prevalence of weeds, only aids in the breeding of vast numbers of insects, the cultivation of the land is a big factor in the control of the pest. Clean stubble land is rarely chosen by the moths for egg-laying, and when cutworms appear in such fields the following year they have usually migrated from a neighboring field where weeds were allowed to grow.

Something of the general life history of the cutworms and the habits of the worm and the moth must be known before an effective means of controlling the pest can be found.

The most harmful species so far as Western Canada is concerned are the Red-backed Cutworm and the Pale Western Cutworm, both of which remain below the ground during the day, coming near or to the surface at night in order to search for food. The eggs from which the worms are hatched are laid by a moth or "millipede" in August or September, and are found in or on the soil. A few eggs hatch before the ground freezes in the fall, but the larger number hatch in April. From then on to the middle of June the worms feed extensively upon all crops and many weeds, when they form small oval cells in the earth within which they remain for a period ranging from a few days to a month before turning to a brown pupa, from which in another month's time the moth hatches. The moths fly at night almost exclusively.

The worms rarely feed on the surface, but burrow into the earth and bite through the stem below ground. Sometimes they continue to feed on a plant, but where the soil is very dry they simply cut through it and pass on to the next one. This accounts for the fact that greater damage is done in a dry season than in a wet one, for in wet soil they are able to move less freely below ground, and come to the surface oftener. They avoid moist or hard soil, and are found in greater numbers in the drier and dustier parts of the field, and in the spring are found in higher and drier ground in larger numbers than in the wet spots.

The insects feed upon all prairie crops, as well as upon all kinds of vegetables, and the presence of the worms in a field is not due to the crop grown so much as to the treatment of the ground the previous year.

During the months of August and September the moths are laying their eggs, and the locations selected for egg-laying are almost exclusively weedy summer fallows. They rarely lay their eggs at a distance from green growth so that a fallow field on which there is no green growth during the months of August and September is seldom attacked by cutworms the following season. Clean stubble land as well is rarely chosen, and a field which does not offer shelter for the moth, even though it be weedy, is in less danger from attack than is a rough summer fallow, upon which a small growth of weeds and grain has been allowed to remain during the egg-laying period.

Knowing something of the habits of the worms and the moths it is then much easier to suggest a preparation of the soil which will give as little encouragement as possible to the moth in which to deposit the eggs. The eradication of weeds is one essential, and on lands where cutworms are bad, summer fallow must be kept absolutely free from all green growth during the egg-laying season, and the ground should be worked as fully as consistent with good cultural practices.

Since fall wheat is attractive to the moths for egg-laying, it should

not be sown earlier than the second week in September.

Where land has been allowed to grow up to weeds it should be plowed deeply in the fall, and the worms hatched from the eggs buried deeply in the soil often die. The same treatment should be meted out to weedy stubble land.

Owing to the expense of the operation it is seldom practical to spread poisoned bait over large areas, but it is a valuable and profitable method of controlling cutworms in market gardens, and can be used successfully in grain fields where properly employed. Fields where there are high dry places in the spring are danger spots, and these should be watched closely. If during the spring from the latter part of April and during May, signs of cutworm damage are seen, the particular spots of ground should be treated at once.

A poisoned bait mixture recommended for prairie use is as follows: Shorts, 50 lb.; Paris green, 1 lb.; molasses, 1 gallon; water, 1½ gallons. The mixture is prepared by thoroughly mixing the shorts and Paris green while dry, taking care not to allow more of the Paris green dust to be breathed in than is absolutely unavoidable, for it is a violent poison. A handkerchief tied over the mouth will lessen any danger from this source. The molasses are stirred into the water and the Paris green added to the shorts and Paris green, thoroughly mixing all the time to prevent lumps forming.

In applying the mixture to infested areas and for a few feet beyond, fifty pounds of shorts are used per acre, and the late afternoon is the preferable time for the application. When the soil is dry the ground should be lightly harrowed after the bait has been applied. Harrowing is not necessary when the soil is moist.

As to the date for resowing fields after cutworm devastation, there can be no definite date. Specimens of the average sized cutworms should be sent to either the Dominion Entomological laboratories at Trebban, Manitoba, or Lethbridge, Alberta, to secure information as to when resowing will be safe in the district.

## Adopts a War Waif

The Sight of a Little Girl Touched the Hearts of the Fox

A pathetic war romance centres round a bright little girl of some four years, who has just arrived at Belford, in charge of a sergeant-major of the Belfordshire regiment, says the London Daily Telegraph. She has spent over six months at the front with the regiment, who have adopted her.

About eight months ago a company of the Belfordshires were marching along, somewhere in France, for the first time of trenches, when one of them named Philip Imprey, found the child in a ditch by the roadside. No one could go back so they took the girl with them into the trench and made her as comfortable as possible.

The German trenches were about 15 yards away. One morning, to their horror, the men saw the child standing above the trench on the German side. Cries came from the enemy, but they were not hostile this time. The sight of the girl, little more than an infant, touched their sentimental side, and she had offers of chocolate and invitations to go and see them. They did not expose themselves any more than the British. It was through the periscope that they saw the child, and one can imagine them crowding round to get a view of this reminder of home.

After that the girl went over the parapet quite often. She was as safe in that danger zone as if she had been behind the lines. No German offered to harm her, and once she went close up to their first-line trench.

The "eight days' trench duty ended; the little daughter of the company was taken back, and was not allowed to go behind the lines again. She was taken charge of by the company storeman, who had children of his own, and was greatly proud of the skill in dressing and undressing the child and of his strictness about the morning bath.

A month after she was found, the company thought that they ought to give her a name. Philip Imprey, who had discovered her, was now dead, and they gave her his surname, with Phyllis as the nearest approach to Philip.

After she had been six months with the company, the sergeant-major was wounded, and carried to hospital at home. The girl came with him and stayed in hospital too, the pet of the patients and nurses.

"What ruined your business?" "Advertisin'."

"How?"

"I let it all be done by my competitors."—Boston Transcript.

First Tommy—Got toothache, "ave yer?" I'd ave the beggar out if it was mine.

Second Ditto—So would I if it was yours.

Wife—You know, Henry, I speak as I feel.

Hub—Yes, my love; only oftener.—Topeka Journal.

Every man must put on the boxing gloves with fate, whether he likes a scrap or not.

## Economizing in Horses

Work Should be Provided For Farm Horses the Year Round in Order to Cover Maintenance Cost

Figures vary somewhat but the average farm horse does not work more than three and a half hours per day the year round. This figure looks small but it is correct, nevertheless, and shows that either our system of farming is wrong or we are keeping too many horses. Surplus horses cannot be kept without cutting down the receipts. Roughly it costs about \$95 a year to maintain a farm horse, figuring feeds at market value on the farm. Interest on the money invested in the horse, depreciation in value from year to year as he grows older, cost of shoeing, harness, etc. When the mature horse is considered the actual cost is reduced to about \$85. From these facts it follows that horse labor on the farm is worth anywhere from \$25 to 10½ cents per hour.

Thus we see that keeping horses is a heavy drain, but it is one of the items on the farm that must be met before profits can be secured, and it suggests the necessity of handling the horse as economically as possible. This can be done by providing work for the horses throughout the winter, as well as summer. The grain grower has to keep a bunch of horses because all his work comes at two seasons of the year, the balance of the time they are eating up the profits. If such a farmer could combine some other line of farming along with the grain growing which would provide work for the horses during the slack season they would be in a position to pay for their board. A farmer who kept about twelve horses and has figured their cost combined stock farming with his grain growing. This provided additional work during the slack season, but still there was a difference per month in the hours of horse labor between the seedling and winter months of 120 hours.

Horses must be kept on the farm but their work should be so arranged that they can be kept busy the greater part of the time in other words make them pay for their board all the year around. One cannot get too much manure on his farm, so haul from towns and cities, land manure, compost, muck and the succeeding crops will be the richer for it. At present it is estimated that horses represent a tax of \$1 per acre on all cultivated land each year. Put in more time cultivating the land; it will pay. In Belgium where they raise the largest horses on the smallest farms, the farm crops average from two to three times as much as ours. Why? Better cultivation.

## Austria Wants Peace

People Hate the Germans Almost as Much as Their Enemies

A neutral who lived many years in Austria relates the following impressions gained during a series of wartime journeys in Austria:

"The terrible effects of the war are at once visible on arrival in Vienna. The large restaurants, brilliantly lighted at night and resounding with the music of orchestras were almost empty. Occasionally a few boulevard strollers in to take places at the tables, but rarely to dine there. At Vienna on a day when the fall of Rome was particularly accentuated I was able to hear the lamentations of the public at the pay desks of various banks and the prayers constantly repeated, 'Germans! Germans! Germany has led us to ruin!'"

"The constant news of victories spread by the Wolff Agency have no longer the desired effect upon the Austrian people. I heard the following remarks made by a high court official: 'If our armistice were not so inextricably tied to the German armistice we should have made separate peace long ago! Austria has in store for the Kaiser more than one surprise. For this moment, however, the Germans dominate the country and nothing more astonishes the "Germans" in Austria than to find that their allies defeat them almost as much as their enemies.'"

"The Dutch people occupy a country which contains 12,250 square miles—little more than one-tenth of the size of Great Britain and Ireland, the population being just over 6,000,000. Holland is not only flat, it is hollow. Hence its name—"Hollow-land." Along the canals the meadows are 10 feet or 12 feet, sometimes more, beneath the waterline. By the sea, at high tide, there may be a difference in the level of the soil and of the ocean of quite twenty-five feet or more."

"Would you do something for a poor old sailor?" Inquired a tramp at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the workman's wife.

"Yes, m'm, I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it!"

Animal World states that the total number of horses treated by vets. in the hospitals in France, up to the end of July, 1915, had been 81,124; of these 47,152 had been returned as cured, 4,265 had died, 4,813 had been destroyed, and 1,842 had been sold, while 22,951 still remained under treatment.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



## The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

### Eddy's Matches

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

**GOLD WATCH FREE**

A real circulation. Fill in this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A magnificent watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed for years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. **SEND NOW!**

**BARON'S WATCH CO. (409 Dept.), 80, Cornwall St., London, N.**

**ARLINGTON**

**WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS**

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.

**THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd., 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario**

## A Menace to Britain

The Great Naval Prize of The War is Heligoland

For both Germany and Great Britain, the fortified island of Heligoland is the most important single point of naval attack by Great Britain and of naval defence by Germany. Situated well out in the North Sea, nearly thirty miles from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a standing menace to British fleets and a potent defence to German squadrons. But for the existence of this naval outpost the German naval raids on the British coast would have been more difficult, more perilous, and less effective; on the other hand, but for its existence the celebrated fight forced months ago by Admiral Beatty would have been very much more disastrous than it was to the German fleet opposed to his own.

It is not calculated to south British chagrin on this subject to recall that a generation ago Heligoland, which had never been fortified during seventy years of British ownership and occupation, was, after its good-natured and easy-going transfer to Germany speedily converted at great expense into a most formidable and an up-to-date naval station. All the naval battles, great and small, fought during this war, go to show not merely the importance of Heligoland for both attack and defence, but also the necessity of its destruction as a naval base.

Whatever else she may be able to claim in the way of naval trophies or naval achievements, Britain cannot afford to let Heligoland remain as a menace it is to her naval supremacy. She never fortified it herself, and if she had suspected the use to which it has been put, not even the cynically good-natured Marquis of Salisbury would have consented to its conveyance to Germany. Britain has, in this as in other ways, suffered heavy penalties for lack of foresight. For this she may well be pardoned on ethical grounds, but it she allows Germany to retain the fortified naval base of Heligoland after the war she will be running a risk that no nation with the power to avoid it ought to run. The dismantling and destruction of the fortress of Heligoland should be one of the British conditions of peace.—Toronto Globe.

Flapper (romantically)—Oh, mother, I want to rise to higher things. I want to be above the common mortals, and to occupy myself with things in free spaces of the upper air. Mother—That suits, exactly, kid! You can climb right up on the step ladder and put up the clean curtains.

During a lesson on the good Samaritan, the scholars were asked why the Priest and the Levite passed by on the other side.

"Because they saw the man had already been robbed," was one prompt and uncharitable reply.—London Notes.

"Now we will say your mother bought three dozen of oranges, the dealer's price being thirty cents a dozen. How much money would the purchase cost her?"

You can never tell," answered Harry, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"

**Sore Eyes**

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Remedy**. For Booklets of Eye Remedies or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

## Tobacco for Soldiers

Richard Harding Davis Recognized The Benefit of Supplying Tommies With Smokes

Among the papers, left by Richard Harding Davis, the brilliant American War correspondent and author, his brother discovered the following message, written apparently a few days previous to his death.

"Men at home who breathe tobacco smoke as freely as they breathe air, cannot know how much tobacco means to the men in the trenches, or rather how much the loss of it means. During the Spanish-American War, in the U.S. Army regulations, tobacco was officially classified as 'Officers' Supplies.' It was considered a luxury.

"When I cabled from Cuba that our soldiers in Cuba needed tobacco, my appeal was ridiculed and I was asked if our soldiers did not also want silk pajamas and en-de-cologes. The man who had never gone without tobacco, and who could fill his pouch or case at the street corner, still thought tobacco a luxury.

"It was Sir Frederick Treves, during the South African War, who made people understand that for the soldiers tobacco was a necessity. A man can hunger, he can suffer cold, fatigue and wounds; these things he can endure if he can smoke.

"I have been a look-on on seven wars, and I find it is so with each of them, and with men of all races. Give them tobacco and there is no hardship that they will not cheerfully suffer. So with the purpose of your fund, I for one, am heartily in accord.

"If the glorious record of the Canadian troops has been made on short rations of tobacco, we may feel confident that well supplied with it they will in a short time be in Berlin, which is the heartfelt wish of.

(Signed) Richard Harding Davis.

The above is the testimony of a man who has been through seven wars, and who himself knows personally a soldier's needs. No comment is necessary on our part.

The great Imperial legislation, "The Overseas Club" is endeavoring to provide for the needs of the Empire's soldiers from overseas. It has organized Canada's Tobacco Fund for the comfort of our Canadian soldiers, and has already raised in Canada upwards of \$130,000 for this purpose.

Unfortunately, the money being subscribed is insufficient to provide each Canadian soldier with a weekly tobacco supply, and an earnest appeal is made for more funds.

We should be glad to receive and forward contributions to the headquarters of the Fund in Canada, and those who can render assistance are invited to communicate with Francis R. Jones, the Organizing Secretary, Room 28, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

For 25c The Overseas Club will send to the front as much tobacco as you wish, in a tin, and will enclose in each package a box of matches and a postal card for the soldier to express his thanks. For \$1.00 a month our readers can make provision for the smoking needs of one of Canada's boys at the front, and surely there is no smoker left in Canada who would like to think that his friends who are defending the Empire and adding glory to Canada's name are going short of a smoke.

There ought to be no difficulty in ensuring that each Canadian soldier has his weekly tobacco supply, and we invite our readers to help in the accomplishment of this purpose.

A postal card addressed to Canada's Tobacco Fund, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will bring a supply of circulars, literature and collecting book. WILL YOU HELP?

**The Man With Asthma**, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

## Opening the Land

Winnipeg Tribune:—Many returning English soldiers are to engage in agricultural pursuits. If the recommendations should be adopted in the report of the Department Committee appointed by the British President of the Board of Agriculture "to consider the settlement or employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged soldiers and sailors." The committee recommends that land be acquired and that any returned soldier or sailor be allowed to settle thereon. The land will not be sold. The Government will retain title and lease to settlers. A Board of Agriculture is to supervise carrying out of the plan. It will give an agricultural education to settlers needing it, and employ the men at prevailing wages pending the time when they become self-sustaining.

## No Pilgrimages to Mecca This Year

A sidelight upon the war, or its effect on the western bank of the Red Sea, where the Mohammedan's Holy Place is located, is shown in the disposition of Indian devotees to postpone their intended pilgrimages to Mecca. It seems that in Medina and Haj the price of living is all but prohibitive. A sack of flour that cost \$3 two years ago now cannot be purchased under \$15. Last year only 2,000 pilgrims from India visited Mecca as against an average of 15,000. Then there is no British Consul at Jeddah, and exchange of money has become an impossibility.

The best remedy against a lapse of memory is the piece of cotton tied about the finger. But there is a well authenticated case of a man whose wife tied a piece of cotton round his finger in the morning to remind him to get his hair cut. On his way home to dinner he noticed the piece of cotton. "Yes, I remember," he said, and smiling proudly, entered the accustomed barber. "Why—I cut your hair this morning, sir!" said the astonished barber.



**For Preserving, Use LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP**

One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.

"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavor of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious preserves, jams and jellies than you can make with all sugar.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—at all dealers

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL. 278**

## The Selkirk Tunnel

Huge Undertaking of The C.P.R. is Nearly Complete

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snow-sheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be \$12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C.P.R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R. since its inception has spent over \$200,000,000 in the development of the West.

## SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They grip, cause burning pain, and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

## This Weed Makes a Fine Dish

"A weed," said Emerson, "is only a plant whose uses and virtues have not yet been discovered." Under this head we may class that familiar little plant of our door yards, the common sorrel. Although we make no use of it, Europeans regard it highly, and even plant it in their gardens. Cooked by itself and made into a smooth puree, it is an excellent sauce for meat, especially for roast pork or lamb. A few handfuls added to a dish of spinach will be found a pleasant change. There is only one precaution to be observed in cooking sorrel. Never use metal. The acid contained in the plant has a marked effect on metal. For this reason cook it in an enameled ware utensil, and use an enameled ware spoon in stirring it.

## The Automobile and the Newspaper

No one thing has been such a factor in popularizing the automobile as newspaper advertising. It has been the one great force that has made of the automobile business what it is today. It has spread the story of the automobile to the most remote corner. From an unknown factor of a few years back, advertising has proved to the farmer that he can't afford to be without one. It has shown the tired business man that his car is a pleasant bridge between home and office, and the doctor's "buggy" is now almost a curiosity.

Millions have been spent in spreading this knowledge; yet it has returned the automobile builder a hundred-fold, and because this advertising has created a market where none existed before, the price of cars has steadily dropped, while the quality has constantly increased.

**WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES**

for every SPORT and RECREATION

Worn by every member of the family

**SOLE BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS**

## Wool Exhibit

This Exhibit is Being Shown at All The Leading Exhibitions

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which was presented at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, farmers were given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch. The attendants in charge are G. McCrimmon, assisted by T. W. Sexsmith.

The object of the exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wool should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matter as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of agriculture the Live Stock Branch offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dippin fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twine showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of shearing wool while damp, or permitting it to become damp while in the storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Two large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photographs of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocks are included in the exhibits.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to Sheep Breeders' Associations, by supplying them with purchased rams free.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## Prussia and Sparta

In many ways Prussia offers the closest parallel to Sparta to be found in the modern world. In Sparta, we are told in the books, "The citizen only existed for the state, he had no interest but the state's. The country was a camp and every man a soldier. The system prevailing was a combination of aristocracy and socialism. Every citizen was entitled to a share in the common inheritance, for the express purpose of providing the commonwealth with a great number of stout soldiers. The work which is now largely done by machinery was given to helots, so that the Spartans might have more time for military training. The state took care of a Spartan from his cradle to his grave, and superintended his education in the minutest points, and this was not confined to his youth, but extended throughout his whole life." (From the Springfield Republican.)

**A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.**—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

An American lady at Stratford-on-Avon showed even more than the usual American fervor. She had not recovered when she reached the railway station for she remarked to a friend as they walked on the platform: "To think that it was from this very platform the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!"

"Discipline," said a Government official at a dinner in Washington, "naval discipline must be maintained at all costs."

"They tell a story to illustrate this."

"A naval officer said to a seaman: 'What idiot told you to dump that pile of dunnage there?'"

"It was the captain, sir," the sailor answered.

"Humph," said the officer, "let it remain there, then, and take twelve hours in iron, my man, for calling the captain an idiot."—Washington Star.

## Star Mound

Peculiar Land Prominences Located In Southern Manitoba

This is a land prominence of peculiar formative character. A number of such elevations are found both northward of Star Mound; as example Pilot Butte. To attribute any origin to Star Mound presents a difficult problem. An opinion has emanated from a member of that body famous in scientific research, the British Association, that the mound with other landmarks of the prairies is an issue of volcanic agency following a glacial period.

The aspect of Star Mound is worthy of more than passing comment. From its summit a glorious landscape is observable. Five miles distant lies Snowflake, the village of Purvis being four miles eastward; Mowbray, at the boundary line of North Dakota is ten miles away. The wooded flanks of Pembina are visible at the north; Shale Hills betwixt La Riviere and Wood Bay may be discerned toward the east. The elevators of Pilot Mound, Crystal City and several towns of Southern Manitoba may be seen. If atmospheric conditions are favorable, the outline of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, can be traced.

Star Mound, if chronicles of the aboriginal populace in long years ago were ascertained, has figured greatly in an early day in Manitoba. The mound's summit has witnessed many conclave of Indian tribes, periods when important issues were under deliberation. These, with other features of historical interest the writer will deal with in a future issue of this paper.

In these years from Star Mound's height, is observable the wondrous transformation scene which has taken place upon the prairies of a once Rupert's Land of trapper and Indian. And the silent scenes over which buffalo scamped, hunters raised voice in the chase, are factors of the wheat producing areas of British Overseas Dominions.—J. D. A. Evans.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These worms attack quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

## W. J. Black Appointed

Official announcement of W. J. Black, as commissioner of agriculture for the Dominion to succeed the late C. C. James has been made. Mr. Black was formerly connected with the Manitoba Agricultural College.

"What is your idea of a political leader?"

"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."

**EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY**

An Exclusively Canadian Company Assets Over Four Million Dollars

An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

## New Grain Company Record

Str. W. Grant Morden, of The Canada Steamship Line Loads 500 Cars of Wheat

The Steamer W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, set up a new record on her last trip down the lake, when she cleared from Port Arthur with 490,725 2-3 bushels of wheat.

Captain Neil Campbell received the entire consignment from the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur. The cereal transported on the "Morden" would be equivalent to ten trains of fifty cars of wheat each, and the cargo weighed in the vicinity of 15,000 tons.

This is said by shipping men to constitute a record-breaking performance. The largest shipment handled previously, it is asserted, was by the "Snyder, Jr." when 470,000 bushels of wheat was carried. The "Snyder," however, is an American vessel. The "Morden" sailed from Port Arthur July 16th.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## No Compromise Possible

This is a life and death struggle between two conceptions of right and wrong which are fundamentally incompatible. One or other must conquer. It is as impossible for the Allies to compromise as it was for the United States to compromise with secession. They look on this struggle as the Federalists looked upon the civil war. It is a fight for their all—for righteousness, for freedom, for honor, as well as for their greatness and their security. They are determined that it shall be a decisive fight. On no account will they expose their children to the necessity of fighting it again. They want to free Europe forever from the standing menace of German domination. They feel that they must overthrow it or perish, as the Allies of a hundred years since felt that they must overthrow Napoleon.—(From the London Times.)

## Wrist Watches

To soldiers and sailors, wrist watches easily read, and quickly visible are of vital necessity. Time plays an important part in advance or retirement, and also in gun-firing. Celluloid faces are too inflammable, the metal grill over the face a hindrance and a closed hunting case a nuisance. British makers have now produced a clear unbreakable glass crystal and are working day and night to supply the urgent demand for military watches.

**Wood's Phosphodin.**

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**

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Know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-Septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put on, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and say how you want your hearing restored. A. O. LEONARD, Route 229 1 56th Ave. N. Y. City

**THE NEW ENGLISH REMEDY. No. 12 M.B. THERAPION**

Used in French Hospitals with Extra Success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vigor, A VIN RENEW, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, GOUT, RHEUM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, POLYDIPASIA, NEURALGIA OF NEW YORK, LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LEONARD, MED. CO. HAVESLOCK RD., HAVESLOCK, LONDON, ENGLAND. CURE GUARANTEED. STATUTORY POWERS. EASY TO TAKE. NO LONGER SUFFER. SAFE AND PAINLESS. LASTING CURE. SURELY TRADITION HAS NO EQUAL. THERAPION IS OF BRILLIANT STAMPEL AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

## The Avalanche as Italy's Enemy

The worst of dangers in some of the Alpine stations, worse even than the Australian cannon, the great 305's and 420's which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was and is the avalanche. The indications of coming movement, for which the mountaineer is ever on the watch are no longer perceptible and at a moment when all seems calm the avalanche will thunder down and sweep men and guns away or bury them fathoms deep.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," states an artillery Colonel.

"Can you bear it if I tell you something serious?" ventured the young husband.

"Yes; don't keep anything from me," gasped the bride.

"Remember, this does not mean that my love for you is growing less."

"Don't break my heart. What is it?"

"Well, my dear, I'm getting tired of angel food every day for dinner. Would it be too much to ask of you to have liver and onions?"

## Proper Oiling Saves Money

THE right oil in the right place means less money for lubrication and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a large number of farm lubricants—each exactly suited for its special use. Here are some of them:—

## STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

## PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

## CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

## ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

## THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

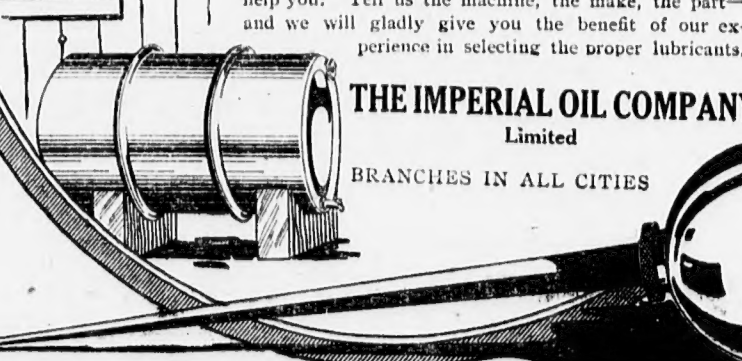
## STEEL BARRELS

All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

## THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





# Elegant Spring Footwear

## AT RAMSAY'S BUSY STORES

The popular spots in our bustling establishments are our Shoe Departments. Made so by carrying the most reliable makes, such as Amherst, Williams, J. & T. Bell and Slater, and we are professionals in the Shoe Business.

Our Spring Stock, purchased many months ago when stock was 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than it is today, has arrived in its completeness and

### WE ARE PREPARED

to quote prices that knock city figures all to pieces. Look at the Prices Marked on Shoes in Calgary windows and compare them with those attached to our magnificent range, and a difference of—not cents—but dollars will be noted:

No. 1. Our beautiful line of Ladies High Cut Laced Shoes, Silk finished, vici Kid. City price \$8.50, Ramsay's price \$7.

No. 2. Ladies Part Vamp, with cloth top, and elegant style. City price \$8, Ramsay's price \$6.50.

No. 3. Bells famous Cushionette Shoe for ladies. Low Heel. Buttoned or laced. Always popular and always comfortable. City price \$7.75, Ramsay's price \$6.50.

No. 4. See our showing of Ladies Pumps and get our price. You will save money.

No. 5. Comprises the biggest range of Men's everyday Work Shoes we have ever shown. Low, Medium or High Cut

style. Amherst or Williams, every pair guaranteed to give splendid results. Prices \$4.50 to \$5.50. Cheaper lines to show, but we don't push them. They are no good no matter where you buy them.

No. 6. Washins in Boys reliable footwear. We carry the stuff that stands the rub. Youths \$2.50 up. Boys \$2.75 to \$4.50, and we are not ashamed to show them.

No. 7. We shoe mere kiddies than any country store in Alberta, and our Spring Stock in these is the correct thing. Prices 50c. up to \$2.50.

No. 8. Buy your footwear from Ramsay, where you get selection, style, quality and correct price.

YOURS FOR SPRING SHOES,

**J. A. RAMSAY**

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

### THE McKAY HARDWARE STORE

#### De a vel Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

### Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

#### General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

## J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

### Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best manufactured.

#### Automobiles

We are agents for the McLAUGHLIN. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

#### Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe heel. Be sure to see these before buying.

#### Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

#### Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Chatham, Winner and New Superior Fanning Mills.  
Primrose Separators, the best on the market.  
Standard Sewing Machine.  
Weber and Fish Wagons  
Grey Campbell Buggies. Scales. Kitchen Cabinets.  
Titan and Mogul Gasoline Engines and Tractors  
International Harvesting Company full line of repairs  
Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company  
Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers

Largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

### Interesting Locals From Queenstown

The Majorville people are again waking up.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Smallcombe.

Mrs. Della Godkin niece of Mrs. Godkin has gone back to her home in Ontario.

P. Mills and family have retruned from California and have again gone to work.

Miss Lola Winch, a cousin of Mr. Winch, Majerville, died from diphtheria a week ago.

T. Thompson has sold his half section to Oston Johnson and Oston sold his homestead to K. Vinge.

The Pioneer School is closed for a couple of weeks and Miss McIver the teacher, went to the teachers convention at Calgary.

From the way things are selling at the different sales this spring it looks as though it would pay everybody to sell out and buy new goods.

The Queenstown farmers in conjunction with the Cluny farmers have subscribed shares enough to build a 55,000 bushel capacity elevator.

Sunday afternoons there is preaching by Rev Brooks from Bassano in the Liberty school, while outside the school some of the young fellows play baseball.

Dick McCallum has taken upon himself a wife from somewhere back in the States. Dick finally came to the conclusion that it is not for man to be alone.

Tom Saunders has bought the Martin Todd homestead. The land will be farmed by Clem Brinker this summer while Tom will be captain of the Bow River ferry south of Cluny.

Frank Pabst's family has returned from the promised land of the State of Washington to farm South-west of the Gleichen bridge. Frank has discovered that old Alberta is not so bad after all.

Seeding time is here and everybody is busy, but the weather has not been as favorable as we would like to see it. Up to date the land has been frozen so hard in the morning we could not get to work till afternoon and then we have had snowstorms between times. Still considerable wheat will be drilled this week.

I would call the attention of our wise councillors to a few bad spots in the Pioneer district that should be attended to this summer when the roads dry up. A few rods south of the school is a mud hole where the water stands knee deep several months every year, in fact whenever it rains. Its practically impossible to cross either with a load or with a car and no possible way to get around it. The children cannot cross it going to school except by crawling under fences and going a half mile out of their way. It's a burning disgrace to the neighborhood and should have been fixed long ago.

On the road running east and west near Earl Mills place, there is another slough spanning the entire width of the road. The water here reaches the horses bellies and there is no bottom to the mud. There are several other holes between the school and the reserve that needs fixing. It would take but little money to fix all of them.

WANTED—2000 bushels seed oats. Apply Box B, Call office. 50tf

FOR SALE—By Gleichen Red Cross 100 bushels Banner seed oats, raised by N. W. McMillan Apply to P. McLean.

WANTED—2 or 3 geese Mrs Chris. Bartsch. 52tf

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WORK HARD WASTE NOTHING  
SPEND LITTLE SAVE MUCH

Interest allowed at 5% per annum on Savings Deposits of \$1 and upwards at any branch of the Bank.

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## POSTS POSTS

Split and round cedar

Now is the time to be hauling out your next summer requirements before you start your spring work.

Our stock of building material for spring work is complete. Let us quote you on your new buildings.

Give us a Trial

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

## Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

#### Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. \$30,000,000 Capt. Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN  
Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West



Scene in Aladdin's Lamp, Saturday, April 28